

The Silent Worker

A NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

THE BRAVE LITTLE
SHOEMAKER

"NORMAN"

VILEM B.
HAUNER

AKRON,
STRONGHOLD
OF THE N. A. D.



THE SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN
(Social Service Department)

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The Silent Worker

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This Month . . .

THIS month THE SILENT WORKER brings to you some of the work of two crack writers of deafdom — Dr. George Morris McClure, and William Theodore Griffing. Also among those present is Dr. Harris Taylor, one of the most noted of our school superintendents of a few years ago. During his long career with the deaf he served in a number of schools, winding up as superintendent of the Lexington Avenue School. Now living in retirement, he is hale and hearty at the age of 84. Dr. Taylor invented the loose-leaf note book, but, not realizing its potentialities, let it slide and someone else patented it, as usual. As a boy he drove a circus wagon for Forepaugh's troupe.

Dr. McClure, another veteran educator of the deaf, now Editor Emeritus of the *Kentucky Standard*, wrote the article on page 3, and he also drew a design for the cover, which we regret we have been unable to use. It would have revealed to the world a hidden talent we never knew Dr. McClure possessed.

There is a story behind the story on Tom Damron, written by Ted Griffing. Ted sent us the manuscript without photographic flavor, so we shot him a note telling him to rush photos. Not having any pictures, he pulled the school photographer at the Oklahoma school out of bed and they tore out for Maud, where Damron presides over his shoe shop. They caught Tom with his usual smile, and he now goes down for posterity, thanks to Griffing and the school photog and his jealousy.

The editor has been catching it from certain members of the staff because he had to leave out some of the gems they produced for last month's edition. We regret having to cut anything, but it is unavoidable at times, since there is no way to squeeze 140 galleys of type into 120 columns. As soon as possible, we shall make the magazine bigger and perform fewer amputations on copy, but that will have to wait until our growing subscription list comes up a few more notches.

Be sure to read the report on the Ohio Council, page 13. In this organization the deaf of Ohio may have the model of the kind of set-up other states will soon need in the coming fight to maintain their educational standards.

The deaf have been somewhat "over-organized." If we can not conduct our affairs under one organization, let us make use of the united strength of the many.

"NORMAN"

by DR. GEORGE M. McCLURE

NORMAN WAS A SLAVE in the home of Robert Morris Argo whose wife was Martha Hobbs, a graduate of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville. Had Norman lived in the days of Good Haroun-al-Raschid his master could have sold him for a fortune, for he was a dwarf, black and less than four feet tall. While having the odd characteristics which old time Sultans and Pashas coveted, he was also strong, active, intelligent and of good disposition.

He was born on the estate of General Thomas Kennedy, of Garrard county, Ky. The General was a Virginian who came to Kentucky after the Revolution, and carved out for himself a great estate of fertile land in the bluegrass section. He built a fine brick mansion on his estate which comprised over 7000 acres, for the care and cultivation of which he had 150 slaves. He was a proud, masterful man who brooked no opposition, though, in his daily contacts with those about him he was courteous, generous and hospitable. He treated his slaves well, as long as their conduct was satisfactory, but the shirker and the trouble-maker found him a master to be dreaded.

Life on the Kennedy plantation was typical of the old gracious way of living on the great estates of the "before-the-war" South. The big houses were usually full of guests; there were gay young people in the homes and neighbors, cousins, gallants from a distance rode up to spend the day, and little was thought of it if the day stretched into weeks; they were welcome, for that was a land of plenty, and there were always cooks in the kitchen. There were slaves on every hand to do the work, so hospitality was easy. It was a lazy, luxurious life, the Golden Age of the Master class of the South.

Christmas found the great houses decked out with laurel, holly and mistletoe, and the master and mistress kept open house. But the season belonged as much or more to the slaves than to his white folks; work practically ceased on the plantation, and there was feasting, dancing and revelry day and night in the quarters. Master and slave were closer together than at any other season of the year, and there were extra privileges and

gifts for all. Slavery was not all oppression, punishment and gloom—it had its lighter side.

Some years before the outbreak of the War between the States, General Kennedy married for his second wife, a widow by the name of Argo who had a son, Robert Morris Argo. The son became deaf at the age of twelve; he had attended school up to that time, but owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable school his systematic education ceased with the loss of hearing. But the boy was bright and ambitious, and having access to a good library he continued his work and obtained a fair education through his own efforts.

In families where there were many slaves it was usual for each member to have a valet or maid—his or her own private property. The General gave Norman to his deaf step-son for his body-servant. It is to be wondered if the General was not indulging in a bit of grim humor in making this gift—the tall deaf youth followed by the black dwarf was a sight to attract attention. Sometimes this attention was attended with unpleasant results; there were some mischievous boys in the neighborhood who loved to bait Norman, for the same reason perhaps, that impels visitors to the circus to poke

the animals—to see what they will do about it. Norman did a-plenty; he had fighting blood in him, and the enemy seldom got the better of him in these encounters. Man's weakest spot is said to be his stomach, and Norman's fists and battering-ram—his head—were just the right height to land blows where they would hurt most. A favorite trick of his was to dart between his adversary's legs lift him bodily, and deposit him on his head, usually with all the fight knocked out of him.

Among General Kennedy's slaves was an intelligent young octoroon, Louis Clarke, who, fearing he was to be sold "down the river," a fate dreaded by the house-servant class of negroes in the border states, ran away and succeeded in reaching New England where he met Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe who drew from him stories of life on the Kennedy plantation. She published the stories in book form under the name of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The demand for the book was tremendous. It was dramatized, and soon theatrical companies were touring the "free states"; down Main Street of every city, town and hamlet drove a wagon with a platform bearing a miniature slave cabin with three or four negroes in front, always an Uncle Tom and a lively Topsy. There was also a villainous-looking slave driver with a big whip, and a couple of vicious wolf-hounds (supposed to be bloodhounds), whose deep baying could be heard for blocks around. And that night the theatre would be jammed, and the crowd would go home seething with



DR. GEORGE MORRIS McCLURE
of Danville, Kentucky

indignation over the "cruelty of Southern slave-drivers."

A lie that is all a lie can be met and fought successfully, but as Tennyson points out, "A lie that is half a truth is a harder matter to fight." Admittedly, the picture of slavery was dark, but it is said that "the devil is not as black as he is painted," and Southerners claimed that "Uncle Tom" was exaggerated, often untruthful, and was a libel on their section.

Nowhere did the fires of war burn more fiercely than in the border states. To the North and the South the people were of one mind, but in the states lying between the sections communities, families, friends were hopelessly divided. Old friends ceased to speak; old neighbors suddenly went gunning for each other. Not far from my home community, two leading families whose members had been friends for generations, took opposite sides. Each had named a son for the other, but one day one of the two called in a minister and solemnly rechristened his son "Union". Defiantly the other rechristened his son "Rebel". General John H. Morgan raised a company and rode South to join the Confederate army; his brother-in-law, living just across the street, raised a company at the same time and rode North with it to join the Union army. Robert J. Breckinridge and one son stood by the Union, while two sons went into the Confederate service. Senator J. J. Crittenden and one son were for the Union, two sons for the Confederacy. Most of the kinsmen of the President's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, were in the Southern army. In numberless families brothers bade each other goodbye and rode away to join opposing armies. And the parents, left at home to mourn, hardly knew which side they wished to see win; rather they exclaimed with Mercutio "A plague upon both your houses."

When Robert Morris Argo married Martha Hobbs he took his young bride to Lowell, Ky., not far from the Kennedy estate, where they went to housekeeping. He had a saddle and harness shop, a profitable business before the coming of the automobile. He was also an apirist, and his honey was in demand all over the state. Norman, still a bond-servant, went with him, and was a faithful worker in the new home. From his young mistress he made his first acquaintance with the sign language—Robert Argo knew next to nothing of it as he mixed but little with the deaf.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Argo—William Kavanaugh Argo, and John Jacobs, the latter named by the mother for her old Superintendent at the Kentucky School. Both boys were gradu-

ated later at Centre College, at Danville, and William K. became a teacher in and Superintendent of the Ky. School for the Deaf, where he served for fifteen years. He was a brilliant man—Dr. Ormond Beatty, President of Centre, named him as the outstanding student of the fifty years of his connection with Centre—but his energy was tireless and his health failed under the strain. He removed to Colorado where he later did a great work as teacher and Superintendent of the School at Colorado Springs. The younger son, John, became a mining engineer in Colorado. The couple were very happy, but their wedded life was short; Mrs. Argo died soon after the birth of her second son.

And then came the War between the States and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation—Norman was free. The proclamation, however, made little difference in the relations between him and his old master—while so many other negroes flocked to the towns to celebrate, in wild orgies, the new freedom, Norman remained with "Massa Robert" to the end. The only difference was in the knowledge on the part of each that Norman was giving for love, the service which before had been required by law, a knowledge that drew them even closer than they were before, if such a thing were possible.

Robert Morris Argo had one experience during the war that might easily have ended seriously for him. At Richmond, Ky., ten miles away, his friend, James Goodloe George (father of D. W. George, one of the founders and a past President of the National Association of the Deaf), was publishing a militant Union paper. He had a large American flag floating from the second floor window of his office. A member of the family of a Confederate General was passing along the street one day, but on seeing the flag stepped disdainfully out into the muddy street in order to avoid walking under it. The next issue of the paper contained an item with a "tang" to it describing the incident. The item came to the attention of the General, and he is said to have vowed to hang the writer if/when caught. Shortly thereafter, the General captured Richmond, and one of his first objectives was the printing office, which was completely wrecked. Mr. George fled through a cornfield, and succeeded in reaching the home of Mr. Argo who concealed him in his attic. Twice, pursuing parties of Confederates searched the Argo home, and both times they were almost in arm-length of him, he was lying flat on a board near the roof. The next night, Robert Argo and Norman smuggled Mr. George into a load of hay in a wagon going toward Louisville, one hundred and

thirty miles distant. It was a perilous ride but he reached Louisville, and the protection of his cousin, Gen. Jere Boyle, safely, and was employed in the General's office until the close of the war.

Some years after the death of his wife, Robert Argo married again, this time a hearing woman who proved a kind mother to his two small sons. Lowell, or Paint Lick as the town came to be known, is in easy driving distance of Danville and after Dr. Argo became connected with the Ky. School he used to drive up frequently to spend the week-end. He often invited me to accompany him, and this led to my meeting with Norman. My first sight of him was of a little white-wooled man perched high on a horse which he was urging frantically toward us, for he had seen the son of his master from afar, and was already shouting joyful greetings. Any friend of "Massa Will" was also a friend of Norman's, so he admitted me to the inner circle of those for whom he cared. There was no reading his lips, and though he knew the manual alphabet, his fingers were so short and so gnarled by age and hard work that it was difficult to follow his spelling. Besides, his education was insufficient to permit of the use of much language. He had learned some signs, as stated, from Robert Argo's first wife, and on this he had built a sort of "pidgin sign" system of communication with his master, which the latter understood perfectly, but which rather bewildered me at first. But I came to understand it later, and we got along famously after that.

When Robert Argo died in 1885, Norman was grief-stricken; he was never the same after the passing of his old master, and did not long survive him. The one person who could comfort him was Mrs. Charles Spillman, a sister of Robert Argo—the "Aunt Nancy" who was a member of the Dr. Argo family at Colorado Springs, and who lived until within a few days of the hundredth anniversary of her birth.

Norman was devoted to Dr. William K. Argo. After the latter became Superintendent of the Ky. School, Norman was very anxious to see it for himself, not only on the Doctor's account, but also because of his former mistress, Martha Hobbs. So Doctor Argo brought him down for a week-end, and he had a wonderful time. He was bursting with pride that the Doctor should be the head of such a big school, and over the way he introduced him to every one as "Old Faithful." The pupils found him and his "pidgin signs" a source of endless interest, and in his life-story an object lesson of the way in which handicaps should be faced.

Czechoslovakia's

VILEM HAUNER

by MARGARET E. JACKSON

Miss Jackson has been employed for several years at the Hispanic Museum, a Spanish library in New York City.

ON MY RETURN from sunny, southern France in 1937, I missed Vilem B. Hauner at Paris by five minutes. Vava, as he is affectionately known to his close friends, had just gone back to his home in Prague, Czechoslovakia. I did not know that he had unwittingly stepped into the grave international embroilment which subsequently resulted in the second World War.

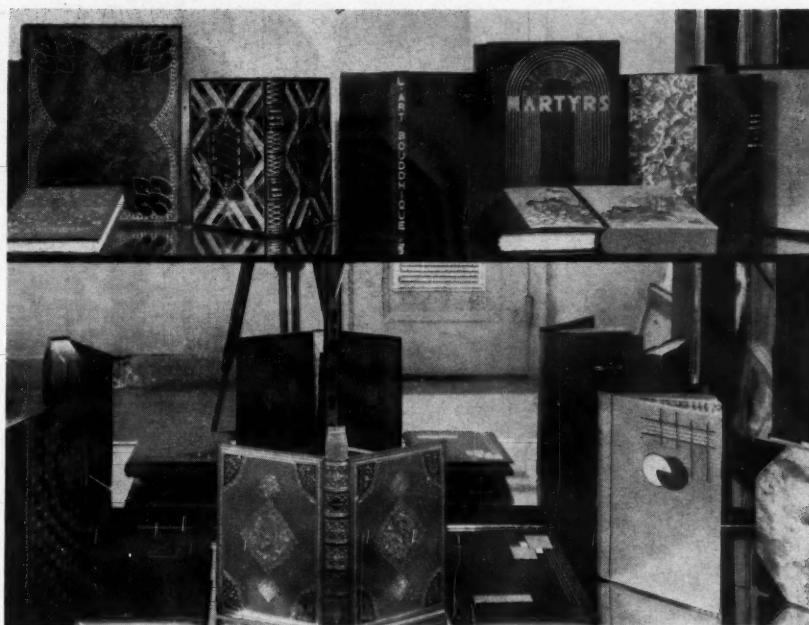


Margaret E. Jackson

Mr. Hauner will be remembered for his pleasing, refreshing personality and charming Slavic manners at the seventeenth triennial N.A.D. convention which took place in New York City in July-August, 1934. There, he represented his deaf fellows of Czechoslovakia and also exhibited his fine works of leather-tooled bookbinding at the International Exhibition of Fine and Applied Arts by Deaf Artists which was held at the Roerich Museum, under the sponsorship of the N.A.D.

By profession, Mr. Hauner is a bookbinder of high quality, having had an atelier in Prague since 1929. Born in June, 1903, he lost his hearing at the age of two years. Brought up in a well-to-do, cultured family, he was educated by private tutors and his sympathetic, understanding mother, who taught him the knowledge of English and French besides his own language and other subjects.

On acquiring his art education when he was eight years old, he studied bookbinding under L. Bradac, who was then reputed the best binder in Prague; at the National School of Graphic Arts also at Prague; and later at the Stadium Pagnier-Meyreis in Paris. Eventually, he held exhibitions at Prague, Pilzen and Bruno, Czechoslovakia during 1926 and 1927; at Copenhagen in 1926, at Amsterdam in 1925; at Chicago and Trenton, N. J., in 1927; at the second and third *Salon des*



An exhibit of artistic bookbinding done by Vilem Hauner in his Prague studio. One of many exhibits of his fine work, this one was shown in Paris.

Artes Silencieux, Paris, 1927 and Madrid, 1928, respectively. Not only were many photographs of his works frequently published before the war in various art magazines, but his art of binding was highly praised by Czechoslovakian critics.

When the war ended, Vava was heard from again by his closest friends who are scattered all over the United States. The following excerpt from one of my first letters since the war might be of interest:

"I came out of the terrible war years safely. I have been trying to write you, but am now always so busy with my young family that I can no longer find time to correspond with my many friends. I remember always, you and all deaf friends from the U.S.A. As you know, our dear republic was under the occupation of the German Reich and many Czechoslovakian citizens lost their lives. My own family was faced with disaster, too; my father, Dr. Wilem Julius Hauner, military writer, was tortured to death in a concentration camp at Mauthausen, Austria, in 1941; and through information which we received from the Gestapo, we learned my only, younger brother, a lawyer, was executed the following year. Greatly grieved by this, my mother has been very ill since then. (She died after this long illness last January.)

"You will recall that I had a very happy life, all that a bachelor could desire—and I was free to travel everywhere I wished to go during the years of 1924-

1938. Alas! you cannot imagine our financial situation which is serious and life is getting too difficult for me. I had the misfortune of catching lobar pneumonia which confined me to a sanatorium in the mountains for seven months. I am no longer strong enough to fill orders for bookbinding quickly enough to suit me. I must think constantly of my wife and two little daughters besides my mother, all of whom I must feed."

At present, owing to the iron curtain that descended on Czechoslovakia last December, many of Vava's friends are much concerned over his welfare, for he is one of those whose sincerity and talent easily induce the admiration of those with whom he comes in contact.



Friends of VILEM B. HAUNER, right, have heard nothing from him since the iron curtain fell on Czechoslovakia.

OKLAHOMA'S BRAVE LITTLE SHOEMAKER

by W. T. GRIFFING

EVERY NOW AND THEN up pops a character so interesting and so warmly human that you somehow wish you had the gift of a true word-picture of that person. Thomas Low Damron, to my way of thinking, is just such a person. Whether you agree with me or not, is a matter of small importance; the main thing is to try to write something for *THE SILENT WORKER*, something that will give you a kick in the pants or result in my receiving many from the readers.

Now, I am not saying that Tom Damron is in any way better or different from the average fellow; but since our paths have crossed and since the editor is on my tail for a story, Tom, naturally, comes into the picture. If you could see him all excited-like, when he slides to the edge of his chair and lets go with a windmill of signs only the very, very deaf can understand, well, you may be willing to agree that I have something on the ball, or on Tom.

Tom Damron is the owner of a thriving shoe repair shop in the little town of Maud, Oklahoma. It used to be an oil boom town. Gushers were shooting up all over Pottawatomie country when Tom elected to stake his claim in that city of rough, yet picturesque characters. He has never regretted the decision because he has lived a life rich in experience, has built up lasting friendships, and has ever kept the big bad wolf three whoops and a holler from his door.

He attended the Oklahoma school, graduating way back in 1921, which may be one of the reasons his barber has an easy time earning his money when Tom drops in for a haircut. He was a good student, a fine athlete, and he possessed (and still has) a sense of humor which has enabled him to hurdle many a tough situation.

Once, on a December 10, when the boys elected to thumb their noses at study hall all because lovable Dr. J. W. Blattner could not see his way clear to grant a holiday on Gallaudet's anniversary, it was Tom's rare presence of mind that saved many a pants seat from a blistering. We were getting the works in a rough way when all of a sudden Tom broke down and bawled in a manner that would have been a credit to Essie, the barnyard calf, seeking her ma. Boy! those tears looked as big as grapefruit as they rolled down Tom's face! His outburst was the signal for an avalanche of tears which saved the day. Although Tom modestly denies it, insisting that his remorse was genuine, there are those who think he knew a flood of tears would turn the tide of battle in our favor.

He had a year or two at Gallaudet where his nightly battle with old man Julius Caesar was a wonder to behold. At that time Gaul was said to be divided into three parts, but when Tom was through, you would find it scattered all over Kendall Green! James B. Beau-

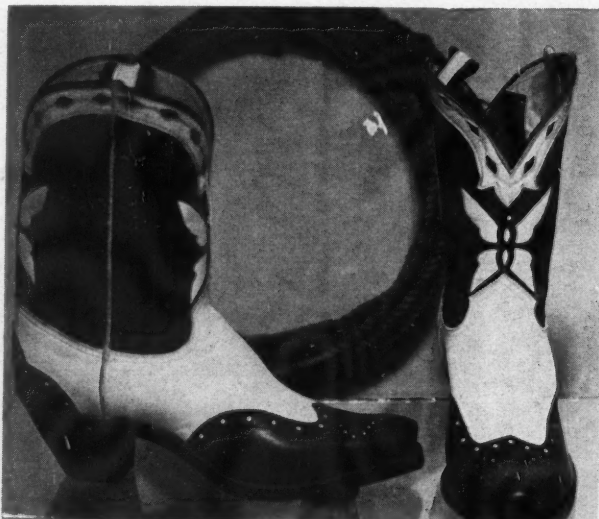
champ, now of Kentucky, greatly enriched his vocabulary just by watching Tom orate in English, Latin, slang, and a few other languages most folks have never heard of.

Financial difficulties forced him to drop out of college. He found employment at the School for the Colored Deaf at Overlea, Maryland, but this was not to his liking. He then worked for a shoe factory in Baltimore, with an eye to the future when he would be in business for himself. The next jump was to Maud, Oklahoma, where he has been ever since.

His career in Maud has been fraught with many interesting incidents which have endeared him to the whole community. He is as much a fixture in that town as the deep sodium wells which will cause you to turn pale around the gills after one swallow. His word is as good as his bond. Other shops have tried to do business there but, like the Arabs, have folded their tents to silently depart into the night.

He joined the Rotary club to get better acquainted with the business men and, to use his own words, "to show them a deaf person is no different from the other guy even if his useless ears do flap in the wind sometimes." He applauds the speakers so heartily that even they come to believe they are saying something really important.

When he was asked to put on a program at the weekly luncheon, he came all the



Samples of Damron's work. Boots at the left, were for the Governor of Texas. High prices Tom set to discourage orders merely brought more work.

way to Sulphur to transport a large group of students over there to wow them. He had arranged with the superintendent for the use of the high school auditorium, had advertised the event far and wide, the result being the biggest crowd ever to see a rotary program. It is still mentioned in awed tones by old timers.

He decided that batching was not up his alley so he married an old schoolmate, Marion Clark. This union has proven a happy and profitable one, for when Tom decided to take up bootmaking as a sideline, Marion moved right into his shop to do all the stitching for the fancy uppers. Part of the credit for his success is due her.

This hobby proved to be a gold mine. He soon had customers coming to his shop from all sections of the state. In sheer desperation, to discourage further orders, he set a price so high that he confidently expected folks to fall over in a dead faint; instead, it was Tom who all but passed out because when he mentioned his price, his customers said, "Done!" in a pleased sort of way. Working far into the night, the two of them managed to keep up with part of the orders, but the strain of this overwork began to tell, so they were forced to say No, and really mean it.

When Fred McDuff ran for Governor of Oklahoma, a few years back, he persuaded Tom to make him a pair of boots the likes of which were never seen in those parts. Fred was a member of the Roosevelt \$1,000 club, and these members were honored at the time Franklin D. was inaugurated. McDuff showed up in Washington resplendent in milk-white serge suit, white hat, fancy boots, and a hand-painted necktie displaying a donkey eating \$1,000 bills. The boots were the envy of everyone. They were pictured in *Life* magazine.



Thomas Damron at work in his Maud shop. Tom is a member of the Rotary Club. His honesty is a by-word, and this does much to discourage competition. His artistry at leather work does the rest.

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, was so enamoured with the boots that he persuaded McDuff to get Tom to make him a pair. It cost the oil man a pretty penny to get Tom to agree to this.

At athletic contests, it is debatable whether the fans go to see the games or to watch Tom prowling up and down the sidelines commending and condemning the players in signs. Fans know that when a Tiger bumbles a scoring opportunity they will see tiny puffs of smoke issue from the

tip of Tom's nose as he brings his closed fist down in a graceful arc to seemingly twist the end of his nose. When asked what this graphic sign meant, Tom said he was not allowed to tell since it was part of a secret ritual! The fans just love him and his act; the players always have a friendly salute for him. Mrs. Damron sits up in the stands vainly trying to get Tom to calm down, for she knows just how strong are the seams of his trousers.

When the war came up there was a great rush to the defense plants. Tom thought for a time that he would like to cast his lot with the Tulsa Douglas plant. He went up to look the place over; he was afraid that he would have difficulties in getting materials with which to keep his shop open. But he decided he should stay on with the good people of Maud who really had need of his services during the war.

He did have trouble getting materials. His jobber was always trying to put him off with sad, sad letters, but Tom's sizzling replies usually got results, although his orders were cut in half or worse. This sort of dealing from a company with which he had spent thousands of dollars finally got under his skin.

One morning, a rejection from the jobber caused him to let out a whoop that made all of Maud think their city had

W. T. GRIFFING



Ted Griffing became deaf from spinal meningitis, graduated from the Oklahoma School and from Gallaudet college, where he was spark plug in numerous student organizations, and official guide for Thomas Damron. Teaches in the Oklahoma School. "In all the years of teaching, have managed to put \$1.79 in savings account and with luck may make it \$2.31 this year." Married Wendell H. Harper, deaf graduate of Oklahoma U. Father of three children, Shannon June, and twins Terry and Barry.

been invaded by the Germans. They poked cautious heads out of doors and windows just in time to see Tom rush out of his shop, jump into his car and almost scare the Chevrolet out of its wits when he jammed down on the starter, to burn up the 75-odd miles to Oklahoma City quicker than pdq.

He strode into the office of the jobber looking like a thundercloud. The clerk moved forward to greet him with pad and pencil, but Tom's fist crashed down on the counter to send the clerk's trouser legs rolling up his legs like a runaway window shade. The scared stenographers kept on typing, but it was later discovered they had filled their sheets with "now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party."

Taking advantage of the confusion, Tom strode into the stockroom, pushed aside a burly guardian who might well have been a Notre Dame fullback, calmly collected the materials he had ordered, boxed them, then returned to the office where he plunked down the money into the palms of the awed clerk. He wrote, "The next time I order anything from you, send it. I have no use for those so-sorry letters you keep sending me!" After that Tom had no trouble getting his orders filled.

Tom will never be rich because he is far too generous for that. But he will always be a No. 1 citizen of Maud, because he is a true craftsman, all wool and a yard wide. Oklahoma is proud of him and could use many more of his ilk.

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FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31

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a great speech

by DR. HARRIS TAYLOR

In 1891, I brought about the organization of the Texas Association of the Deaf. In this, I was ably assisted by a deaf man named Jeff Funderbunk. We selected the town of Blooming Grove for this meeting. Being the first event of the kind in the state, it attracted considerable attention. The people of the town entertained all the visitors in their homes; and no group ever had a warmer welcome.

At all the meetings, the largest auditorium, the Baptist Church, was filled. At the opening, the mayor gave a long address of welcome. This showed a careful study of a good encyclopedia. I was not enthusiastic over the address, because I had to interpret it into the sign language, and I had already had considerable exercise.

Since the association had not yet been organized, there was no president to respond to this address. A deaf man from Austin—let us call him Gerald Reynolds—was drafted to reply to the Mayor. Called suddenly to his feet, Reynolds had no time to prepare his response. It bore all the earmarks of being extemporaneous. Again I acted as interpreter. Literally translated, Reynolds said:

"People of Blooming Grove very kind, give deaf and dumb eat and sleep. Deaf and dumb very glad."

I told the hearing audience that the deaf here assembled desired to express their appreciation of the wonderful hospitality of the people of Blooming Grove, a people whom they would always hold in grateful memory. Then I paused for the next outburst of oratory. After waiting quite a while to arrange his thoughts, Reynolds signed:

"People of Blooming Grove very

kind, give deaf and dumb eat and sleep. Deaf and dumb very glad."

It seemed unnecessary to repeat what he had already told the audience; so I ventured to improvise, trying in the meantime to catch his eye; but he would not look in my direction.



DR. HARRIS TAYLOR

To be brief, for thirty minutes Reynolds repeated that formula without variation. I could not have the people think the deaf were fools; for it was a logical inference that the deaf had selected one of their best men to represent them. I wanted to kill

Reynolds; but I had to save the reputation of the deaf as a class, so I made the best speech I could. All this time I was trying to attract his attention, and tell him that he had held the floor long enough. I succeeded just as I was deciding to give up and ask admission to a lunatic asylum.

In the audience was a man who had a thorough understanding of the sign language. He could see what Reynolds was signing and hear what I was saying. I saw this man stuff his handkerchief into his mouth and grip the pew in front of him in his efforts to control himself. His antics added nothing to my ease.

The next day the *Dallas-Galveston News* had two columns of Reynolds' speech, and praised him highly for his clear and interesting presentation of the status of the educated deaf.

This was the only speech of my life which received such unstinted praise—and Reynolds had to get the credit for that!

The editors follow no set pattern as regards columns and columnists. We print what is sent us. If you enjoy one of these columns, let us know, and we will try to secure more copy of a similar nature.

National Association of the Deaf

BYRON B. BURNES, *President*

ROBERT M. GREENMUN, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Akron--N.A.D. Stronghold

by J. O. HAMERSLY

With a population of 270,000, Akron, Ohio, has about 700 deaf people living within the city limits, and about 200 more in the metropolitan area. Of this number, 450 have joined the National Association of the Deaf during the past year and a half. This amazing response is due largely to the untiring, single-handed efforts of Mrs. Louise Hume.

Mrs. Hume is, without a doubt, the most effective membership salesman in the land. She has persuaded 466 people to become members of the N.A.D., and she has secured 118 renewals and 20 life members. To top this off, she has sold 90 N.A.D. pencils. This Christmas and last, she had cards printed which conveyed greetings from the N.A.D. to people whose memberships she has obtained. This considerate gesture and others have enabled her to collect \$736 for the N.A.D. during the past one and one-half years.

The deaf population in Akron received its first major boost during World War I, when the rubber executives, after trying out a few of the deaf, found them to be highly efficient workers. By the close of the war in 1918, nearly 700 deaf from every corner of the country had come to work in Akron's rubber industries.

The depression of 1920 cut down the

number to 300, but the second World War started again the procession of deaf workers to Akron. This time the movement was on a much larger scale. At one time, the Goodyear Aircraft Company had 900 deaf workers helping turn out war planes and parts for other planes made elsewhere. The tire division of the Goodyear Company had approximately 150 at that time, and 250 more were employed in the Firestone Company's tire and air-plane departments.

A week after V-J Day, Goodyear Aircraft was working only 3,000 of the 25,000 men and women employed there during the war. Many of the deaf workers employed there were laid off, and most of them beat their way back home to their old jobs. A large number, however, managed to find other employment in Akron, so at the time of this writing the deaf population in the city is still larger than it was during the days of World War I.

The Akron Club of the Deaf, born in 1943, today has around 300 active members. Its founders started from scratch, but the club is now a going concern with over \$17,000 in its treasury. It sponsors deaf basketball and softball teams which play in local leagues as well as in national, regional, and state tournaments.

The Akron club's basketball team was once formidable, and twice captured second place in national tournaments of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf. Now, however, the team is on the decline as the players grow older and no younger replacements come. They will be trying harder this season, as the trip to the national tourney in Oakland, Cali-



MRS. LOUISE HUME

fornia, is attractive bait.

Other major Akron organizations of the deaf are Division No. 55 of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf with 243 members; Akron Society of the Deaf, the chief activity of which is raising money for the Ohio Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf; the Akron Deaf Motorists' Club with 120 members (97 members drive cars. There are 135 deaf car owners in the city); Akron Silents Bowling Association, and five other smaller organizations.

The chief athletic activities of the Akron deaf during World War I were football, baseball, and bowling. The Akron Silents rugged football team was known throughout the state, and held the Ohio semi-professional football championship for several years. The World War II generation indulges in less strenuous sports—basketball, softball, and bowling—and gets badly beaten at the hands of hearing teams. What will the next generation of the deaf be playing? Probably croquet, drop-the-handkerchief—and bowling, of course.

Hinchey on Program Committee

In an earlier issue of this publication, mention was made that a third member of the Cleveland convention program committee would be named. We are pleased to have announcement from Chairman Casper Jacobson that Thomas A. Hinchey has been selected. Mr. Hinchey, President of the E.S.A.D. and a well-known figure among the deaf, rounds out an all-star program committee.

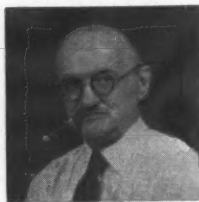
Celebrants at the Akron Club. Starting from scratch this club has developed into one of the city's soundest business enterprises, as well as a recreational center for the deaf.



the double-barreled champ

by J. FREDERICK MEAGHER

REMEMBER, LONG AGO, you often dreamed of growing up and licking all your tormentors—to become "The Champ"?



J. F. MEAGHER

Yep. Every kid does.

Probably only one man in 5000 becomes a Champ. If one man becomes Champ in TWO widely different lines, then — Oh boy — you

gotta doff your hat to him!

You gotta, by George!

Such a double-barreled Champ is William Walter Suttka, now of Chicago. Or rather, Suttka and his wife. Still a peach, she has remarkable business-brain. Virginia Dries has long talked of dashing off a writing-gem about this Reatha Suttka—so I'll play up the male half of the combine. Both are non-Gallaudetians!

Son of the tailoring instructor in our Kentucky School for 40 years, Suttka first suddenly flashed into the limelight at good old Goodyear (Akron, Ohio) in 1917. The summer after we declared War on Der Kaiser, jahwohl. A factory field-meet featured wrestling, starring LeRoy Davis—husky 170-lb. Kansas football linesman from Gallaudet College. (This Davis' slightly hard-of-hearing, 220-lb. son, played center on the winning Chicago team in our National Deaf Clubs cage tourney, '47.)

Some Goodyear sports-fan soft-soaped a greenhorn 17-year-old 165-lb. kid, in Goodyear's tire dept., to wrestle the deadly Davis.

It was a battle royal. When Suttka—a vicious green leopard—began roughing-up the huge, poker-faced Gallaudetian, the surprised crowd saw the real McCoy in a back-alley scrap. Suttka won, receiving an overcoat as prize. And I don't think the humiliated Davis ever wrestled again!

That match started Suttka on his career. He turned professional and wrestled all over the U. S.—using the name "Silent Olson." His long career ended suddenly in 1933. Out in Seattle, somebody didn't keep the rough canvas mat clean. Suttka's knee caught blood-poison. The swollen leg looked horrible. Dr. said: "Must cut off leg, or Suttka him die sure." Suttka

said: "Ouch, you go to gehenna, ouch—me rather die dead and deader, than wobble around on wooden leg the rest of my life, ouch." He was in critical shape in a Seattle hospital for two weeks. To this day, that trick-knee troubles him somewhat—and he has to have injections at \$5 per shot every two weeks. Believe he never wrestled again.

But, at least, Suttka don't hobble around on crutches!

Could write volumes on Suttka's buccaneering youth—in the "Golden Age of



Sports," when Ruth, Tilden, Jones, Grange, Weissmuller, Sande, Rockne, Nurmi, etc., rode high, wide and handsome. How he performed in vaudeville with a young tramp pug who hoped to fight the world's champion pugilist—the tremendous Jess Willard. Sure enough, this pug—named Jack Dempsey—later licked Willard at Toledo.

Believe it or not!

Suspect Suttka also had a fling at rum-running in Cuba and Florida. And a hundred other adventures. Mrs. Matt Horn of Mobile, Ala., just reported she saw him save a prominent Southern lady from drowning at a deaf outing. Suttka is a glib talker, with a flair for the dramatic. But Editor White says, "Boil it down!"

In 1925—as the world thrilled to the saga of Floyd Collins being buried alive a few miles from Mammoth Cave—our Indiana School held the first of its several Central States Schools for Deaf cage championship tournaments; which did not pass out of the picture until travel was

restricted during the recent World War years. One of Indiana's innovations was a GIRL's tourney, in addition to the boys'. (The idea did not prosper; no girls' tourneys have been held since.) One of the best and most beautiful Indiana players was Reatha Gentry. Suttka was struck by her charms; wooed, won and married her. They have one daughter, now 16. a student in Chicago's Senn Hi-school.

The Suttkas settled down a few miles from the center of Cincinnati, Ohio. Raising chickens. This venture grew until Suttka was selling 1500 broilers weekly to the best Cincinnati hotels. Looked like he was in for a killing. But something went wrong. I suspect his hearing partner gyped him. Suttka got out of the chicken-raising business at a heavy loss, in 1938.

But you can't keep a good man down. In 1945 his business-brained wife saw her big chance and started the French Re-Weaving Co. in Cincinnati's Provident Bank Bldg. It slowly grew and prospered.

Re-weaving means skilled needlework on one side of damaged fabrics, so moth-holes, burns, tears and other damages won't show. There are four styles of Re-weaving—French invisible weaving, Over-weaving, Stoting, and Inweaving. Calls for sharp eyes and a patient, steady hand. One little cigarette burn on a wealthy man's \$100 suit means the suit is thrown away—unless the hole is skillfully re-woven so the burn does not show. \$5 to \$10 for repairing is cheap in such cases, so the Suttkas made an excellent living.

At the peak, their Cincy shop employed 12 deaf and three hearing lady workers.

Suttka's Cincy shop was across the street from the old Cincinnati YMCA (two blocks from Fountain Square, the center of town)—where I used to train strenuously way back in 1904, hoping against hope to win a National Amateur Athletic Union championship. It was not until '18 and '19 I finally won a couple of National AAU titles—at 108-lb. wrestling. Far as records show, this was the first National AAU championship any deafie ever held. (But not the last!)

In 1947 a large Chicago re-weaving firm offered the Suttka's affiliation in a chain of shops. They were wary, but eventually signed. Sold their Cincinnati branch. Moved to Chicago with six girl re-weavers. They now employ 11 or more deaf girls—and seem to be raking in the

coin most happily. They have to meet a heavy weekly payroll; but make a handsome annual profit.

Suttka's firm has five branches and 300 agencies in the U. S.

Old "Silent Olson" Suttka doesn't let success go to his head. He still secretly, but bitterly, remembers how he was gypped out of his Cincy poultry farm. He admits his beautiful young wife is the real business-brains of the firm. "I take my orders from Reatha from 8 to 4—but, after 4, i-I am the family boss," he says with a wide grin. (Oh, yeah? YOU know women—or don't you? Oh well, never-mind!)

Last winter deaf Rogers Crocker, leading commercial photographer in Sheboygan, Wis., who used to be deaf guide at Chicago's Century of Progress in 1934, started professional wrestling as deaf attractions. (Made a surprisingly big profit, too.) Asked me to be his press-agent. I agreed—making only one demand. That the referee of the bouts be Old Champ "Silent Olson" Suttka.

OK, says Crock.

So there—at an all-deaf vs. hearie mat carnival—for the first time in 16 years Suttka crawled thru the ropes and scurried around on the mat like a squirrel, as nimble as any of the young wrestlers. Not a single squawk about any of his decisions. Pluperfect officiating!

Yes sir, Suttka—the olden Kid from Kentucky—has made good in two widely different fields.

And how many of us deaf do that?

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The Nut Behind the Wheel

by THE AUTOMANIAC

You can drive a car with loose steering, worn tires, no horn and various other law violations without running much risk of an accident, but if you drive a car with bad brakes you are flirting with death. For this reason, brakes are the most important parts of your car, and should receive the most attention.

But fundamentally, brakes are simple and do not require much servicing. Regardless of what make of car you drive, the brakes are practically the same as all the others. The two main types are the Bendix and the Lockheed. Their shoe action differs, but their hydraulic action is identical. Even some of the hydraulic parts are interchangeable. Attention should be divided between the shoes (lining) and the hydraulic system.

The hydraulic system is more important, because trouble in it can mean total failure of the brakes. Its two main troubles are air in the lines and leaks. Air in the lines is evidenced by a spongy brake pedal or by the car swerving to one side when the brakes are applied. It is easily cured by "bleeding" the lines. A leak is more dangerous than any other brake trouble. The first indication of its presence will be sudden dropping of the pedal. When this occurs, have the system carefully inspected. Lines rarely leak, but when they do, they must be replaced. The most common cause of leakage is a defective cylinder. This can be due to wear, corrosion or mineral oil in the fluid. A small leak is sometimes caused by a bit of dirt on a piston, often curable by changing the fluid, but if the leak continues, the hydraulic cylinders must be overhauled.

A wise driver will have his fluid changed regularly so as to keep it clean and to keep air out of the lines. This will greatly increase the life of

the parts. (Our next column will discuss shoes and lining.)

* * *

DRIVING . . .

The most valuable tip I ever received came from a hearing friend before I qualified for my license. He said, "When driving in a line of cars, don't keep you eyes on the car directly in front of you; let your subconscious do that. Keep your eyes on the two cars in front of you. Thus, if the cars up ahead should come to a sudden stop, you will have twice as much time in which to stop." Experience has shown it to be sound advice—and many a time it enabled me to avoid a traffic jam by giving me time to maneuver around it.

* * *

SAFETY . . .

A recent survey by the American Automobile Association has shown that the No. 1 enemy of motorists at night is *headlight glare*. It is becoming one of the leading causes of head-on collisions and deaths. Don't be a killer—keep your lights dim except when it is absolutely necessary to use your brights. *The life you save may be your own!*

* * *

The 1949 Ford has an overdrive optional at additional cost. An overdrive saves gas and wear and tear on engine parts by permitting the engine to slow down on the highway while the car maintains its speed. . . . The new Mercury has a Hotchkiss drive, the first Ford-built car since the days of the old Model T which does not use a torque-tube. This feature greatly simplifies service of driving parts. . . . The Tucker, not yet in production, will have a 24-volt electrical system, in contrast to the 6-volt system which has been universal on passenger cars for many years.

Pennsylvanian Wins Ford — of Sorts

It was a great day when Basil Canon, of Franklin, Pa., came home with the news he had won a Ford. Mrs. Canon promptly began figuring the best course of action, as they had just purchased a

'46 Plymouth. Husband Basil let all the wind out of her sails, with the announcement that the prize car was a Model T—circa 1924. Basil is looking for a way to transform it into a lawn mower.

Churches

IN THE DEAF WORLD

J. H. McFARLANE, *Church Editor*

Silent Songs and Worship

AT THIS MOST JOYOUS SEASON of the year, when "the air is full of music," we naturally incline to "making melody" in our hearts to the Lord. Which leads us to remark on the hymns sung at Christmas-tide in churches for the deaf as well as in other churches. Among the most popular of them all, we believe, are "O Little Town of Bethlehem" by Philip Brooks, and "Away in a Manger" by Martin Luther.

But when it comes to hymns in general, it appears from the frequency of their use in service by and for the deaf that "Nearer My God to Thee," by Sara F. Adams, and "Lead Kindly Light," by John H. Newman, are among the best loved by the silent folks.

That gestures harmonize beautifully with music—even make music themselves—is indicated by a pictorial report of the famed Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in action recently featured by a popular magazine. Of the conductor of the orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, it is stated that "his expressive face and fingers add drama to drumbeats," and "his genius and gestures keep his orchestra in harmony."

In this connection it should be mentioned that in signing that most impressively beautiful psalm, the Twenty-third, the word "want" is often wrongly rendered to signify "desire" instead of "lack."

In an article about deaf worshippers that we wrote for the Birmingham News some years ago, we said in part:

That the poetic beauty of religious songs can be exquisitely expressed in the sign language seems incomprehensible to one who has never seen an expert sign maker render "Rock of Ages," or "Nearer My God to Thee."

The sermon which follows the opening exercises of a religious service for the deaf requires a great deal of preparation, as its delivery as well as its subject matter must be impressive to hold a deaf "audience." A sermon that might appear eloquent in print would fall flat on a critical "optience" if it were not delivered in graceful, flawless signs.



Grace Lutheran Church

GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, Minneapolis, Minn., has a seating capacity of 100. The basement contains a social room with a kitchen, "where the Ladies' Aid usually holds forth." Connected with the church is a seven room parsonage—one of nine parsonages provided by Lutheran Missions to the Deaf in this country, the others being located in St. Paul, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Omaha, Milwaukee, New York, Chicago and Seattle.

Rev. J. L. Salvner, under whose ministry Grace Chapel was built, came to Minneapolis as a Lutheran missionary to the deaf in 1901. He was ordained and installed by Pastor T. M. Wangerin on August 25 of that year. For fourteen years the nucleus of his church assembled in the Y.M.C.A. building of that city and in 1909 the leaders of the group met with the pastor and organized a congregation. Six years later ground was broken for the new church and it was dedicated that year.

The beginning of the Lutheran missionary work among the deaf of the Twin Cities, as recorded in the Minneapolis Mission Messenger, a copy of which was sent us by Dr. Salvner, was in 1898, when Rev. Arthur Reinke of Chicago, held services for the deaf in both cities.

Lack of space this month makes it impossible to include "Gleanings from the Fields" in this issue. In the January number, church news will again cover two pages.

Rev. J. L. Salvner, D. D., Assistant Pastor (top), and Rev. Clarence Bremer, Pastor, of the Grace Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, pictured below.



Ohio Activates Council Of State Organizations

The nation's most democratically conceived and functioning organization of the deaf got off to an auspicious start at Columbus, Ohio, on October 17th when delegates accredited to the organization meeting gave formal approval of the new group proposed more than a year previously by the Alumni Association of the Ohio State School for the Deaf, and jointly sponsored by state representatives of the National Association of the Deaf and the Gallaudet College Alumni Association.

The new organization is a consultative council composed of representatives of all local, state, and national organizations of the Deaf operating in Ohio and has for its objective co-ordination of efforts on a statewide basis towards the solution of problems affecting the welfare and education of the deaf. The new group includes delegates from the Ohio Branches of the National Association of the Deaf, Divisions of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Chapters of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, the Ohio State School for the Deaf Alumni Association, the Ohio Deaf Motorists' Association, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Akron, Toledo, Youngstown, Dayton, and Springfield Associations of the Deaf.

Officers elected at the organization meeting were: Hilbert Duning, architect, President; Frank Boldizar, President of the Columbus Association of the Deaf, first Vice-President; T. W. Osborne, research chemist with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, second Vice-President; Raymond Grayson, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Deaf Motorists' Association, Secretary; Herman Cahen, chief engineer of the World Syndicate Publishing Company, Treasurer.

The question of outstanding interest to delegates attending the organizing meeting was the report of the Ohio Post-War Program Commission's Committee on the study of the education of the deaf in Ohio's day and residential schools. By unanimous consent it was decided that the matter would be the first to be taken up by the newly organized Council for discussion and action. It was the consensus of opinion of the delegates attending the meeting that no graver threat ever faced the deaf of the country than the proposals made by the Governor's Committee. Mr. Ben Schowe, Mr. David Peikoff, Mr. G. W. Kannapell, and others present at the meeting warned of the consequences should the recommendations of the Committee be implemented by legislation.

(Continued on page 23)

A is for Alice...

by LOY E. GOLLADAY

Pretty little Alice,
Playing in the sun
All by her lonesome
While her playmates run
Hither and thither,
Shouting and shrill—
Sad little Alice,
Demure and still . . .

Small, pensive Alice,
Wordless little Alice,
Wondering Alice,
All forlorn . . .

Young Tom Gallaudet
By the garden wall,
Musing and listening
For God's urgent call—
Teacher? Or preacher?
Or tutor at Yale?
Or does duty call him
To the Westward Trail?

Pretty little Alice,
Demure little Alice,
Trusting little Alice
Takes him by the hand . . .

Young Tom Gallaudet
Turns in surprise,
Smiling at the laughter
In the little lady's eyes,
Speaks—then remembers
She cannot understand—
And soon he is making
Scratches in the sand:

"See my hat, Alice?
This is H, Alice;
Then an A, Alice;
T—and that spells hat!"

On December 10 the deaf of America celebrate the birth of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of our first permanent school for the deaf—the American School, at West Hartford, Conn., where the statue shown above, is located, a replica of one at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.



Pretty little Alice,—
Why is it she has frowned,
Twisting a wayward curl
And staring at the ground? . . .
What is it? Something human?
Bird? Or House? Or elk?
Why she can draw much better
Than this all by herself!

At last, little Alice,
Small, puzzled Alice,
Questioning Alice
Pointed out: "This . . . hat?"

A smiling nod, and Alice
Soon has learned to trace
The first strange letters—
How radiant her face! —
When forth the good Doctor,
His face lined with care,
Her father, comes strolling,
And thus finds them there:

Gay little Alice,
Starry-eyed Alice,
Small, busy Alice,—
Writing in the sand! . . .

Long though the glory
Of Gallaudet may glow,
Still tell the story
Of Alice long ago!
Small, trusting Alice
Who took Tom by the hand,
Showing him God's final call
To free the silent band!

A is for Alice—
On the statue, Alice,
By Tom's side, Alice—
Smiling in the sun!

The Educational Front...

RICHARD G. BRILL, *Editor*

School Executives in Twentieth Meeting At Faribault

by JOE R. SHINPAUGH, SR.

Principal, Virginia School for the Deaf

THE TWENTIETH REGULAR MEETING of the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf was held October 13 through the 15th, in Faribault, Minnesota, with Superintendent Harley Z. Wooden of the Michigan School in his paper, "Growing National Threats to the Proper Education of the Deaf," pointed out that pieces of national legislation in regard to the deaf have been introduced in recent years. These he stated appear to be harmless and to benefit the deaf, however that is far from the truth. Most such pieces of legislation were written by men who were not qualified. Mr. Wooden stressed that it is our duty as educators of the deaf to take an interest and to see that qualified men write such pieces of national legislation when needed. Mr. Wooden believed strongly in two things our organization should do: 1) deal with the specific problems, and 2) have a general organization that can present its problems to others. Here they could be discussed and in time a solution found.



RICHARD G. BRILL

Sam B. Craig, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf and President of the Conference, called the meeting to order Wednesday morning. The invocation was given by Rev. Richard Hulbert, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Faribault. The addresses of welcome were given by Howard M. Quigley, Superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, the Hon. Emil Peterson, Mayor of the City of Faribault, and Carl J. Jackson, Director, Division of Public Instruction, State of Minnesota. The response to the addresses of welcome was given by Jos. E. Healy, Superintendent of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind.

President Craig in his address gave the history and purpose of the Conference. He stated that the social and economic success of our graduates and alumni speaks for itself, but emphasized the fact that we need better public relations. There has been a flood of half truths and misinformation concerning the deaf. Mr. Craig believed the Conference could play a great part in correcting this misinformation and stressed the fact that our professional organizations should come to a common understanding and work for the benefit of the deaf as a whole.

While there was no official theme of the Conference, it was interesting to note that each superintendent in his paper emphasized that the Conference should become a stronger and more powerful organization, one whose influence could

be felt. It should be the organization that could supply information or advice to those seeking it. For the deaf its influence should be felt just as much as the National Education Association's for the public schools. Some executives went so far as to suggest that the Conference and other professional organizations of the deaf come together under one department and affiliate with the N.E.A. No action was taken on this matter.

Superintendent Harley Z. Wooden of the Michigan School in his paper, "Growing National Threats to the Proper Education of the Deaf," pointed out that pieces of national legislation in regard to the deaf have been introduced in recent years. These he stated appear to be harmless and to benefit the deaf, however that is far from the truth. Most such pieces of legislation were written by men who were not qualified. Mr. Wooden stressed that it is our duty as educators of the deaf to take an interest and to see that qualified men write such pieces of national legislation when needed. Mr. Wooden believed strongly in two things our organization should do: 1) deal with the specific problems, and 2) have a general organization that can present its problems to others. Here they could be discussed and in time a solution found.

A paper that could be closely tied up with Mr. Wooden's was one delivered by Wm. J. McClure, Principal of Kendall School, "Misleading Information Concerning the Deaf." Mr. McClure stated that we must take steps to eliminate false material published about the deaf. He referred to mis-leading information in regard to hearing aids and newspaper stories of how the deaf were cured, etc. Mr. McClure said that many times feature writers come to Kendall Green but go away without writing. The reason, they wanted to write a spectacular story about the deaf as though our teaching the deaf was something new and queer. Mr. McClure said we needed publicity but we must be sure it is of the proper type.

Stanley Roth, Superintendent of the Kansas School, explained the very interesting program of driving instructions in his school. Mr. Roth stated that such a course was offered in the Kansas School with the following objectives in mind: 1) Conserve life and property, 2) to develop driving skill and proper attitude, and 3) to overcome the human element of accidents. The program is sponsored by the American Automobile

Association with a local car dealer furnishing the automobile. The AAA trains teachers of the school to be driving instructors and students 16 years of age or over are given twenty hours of classroom instruction and 30 hours of training, eight of which are behind the wheel. At the conclusion of the course the student is required to take a written test and a seven mile road test. If he or she passes, a driver's permit is issued. Such a course should be offered in every school for the deaf in the country.

"A Greater Gallaudet College," was Dr. Leonard M. Elstad's theme. Dr. Elstad stated that several important changes have been made this year at the college. He spoke of these changes as the "new look" at Gallaudet College. A new curriculum has been introduced and the old trimester system has been done away with in favor of the semester system. Each student is now assigned an adviser in his or her major field. This was not true under the old system. This enables the adviser to take a more active interest in the student he is advising. A better practice teaching course has been set up in cooperation with the Kendall School. Dr. Elstad said that 206 students are now enrolled in the college and it is his hope to increase the enrollment to 300 just as soon as possible. It was pointed out that before entrance requirements can be changed, a new plant has to be built, and that the Board has passed a resolution to that effect. One hundred forty-five scholarships are set up by Congress, these to go to students unable to pay the cost of attending college. It was pointed out that perhaps there was some misunderstanding in regard to these scholarships and in a sense they were mis-named. They are not true scholarships in as much as they are not given on scholastic ability alone. Dr. Elstad emphasized that no student would be denied the privilege of attending college, if qualified; that a way could be found in time for them to be admitted. Dr. Elstad further stated that he and the college were always ready to cooperate to the best of their abilities with any organization or thing that would benefit the deaf of America.

A report from the committee on Teacher Training and Certification was given by Dr. Clarence D. O'Connor, Superintendent of the Lexington School for the Deaf. The committee had made a study and information was supplied by the various states that give training to teachers of the deaf in their universities, colleges and schools for the deaf. The committee drew the following conclusions from its study: 1) There are not enough grade A. programs to meet the needs of

(Continued on page 30)

Parents' Department...

Lexington's Nursery and Kindergarten Classes

by MARY C. NEW

Assistant Principal, Academic Department
Lexington Avenue School for the Deaf

The growing belief that "the first five years are the most important in a human being's span of life" has caused tremendous growth in interest in and attention to the early years of childhood. All over the country nursery schools have been organized, and great publicity has been given them in current magazines and newspapers stressing the desirability for the establishment of nursery centers where children may be helped to grow physically, emotionally, mentally, and socially.

The major part of this interest and attention has been directed toward the hearing child. If it is important that the hearing child be provided with centers where "he may learn to live each day well with a minimum of frustrations," how much more so is it necessary that the deaf child—cut off from the normal avenue of learning—be provided with similar environments wherein his activities may also be directed into channels that lead to more satisfactory day-by-day living. The deaf child is first and foremost a child, and his rights to a happy and well-directed childhood are just as great as any other child's. In fact, it may well be said without fear of contradiction that his needs and rights are greater.

The little tots here are interested only in pictures but they will soon be taking on literature in earnest. Reading is stressed in their education.

Not only are the needs of the deaf child greater but also the problems of his parents loom larger. Time and time again, parents come to school dazed by the news they have recently had, overwhelming news that their child can not—and in all likelihood will not ever—hear. Very often these parents have never seen another deaf child and they are completely downcast by the thought of the task that lies before them. Because their child does not hear, they are often-times helpless in going about guiding him in the simple ordinary every day happenings of life. How can they, they ask, teach their little deaf child who cannot understand one word that they say!

It was the desire to make use of the early years of the deaf child's life and to help the parents understand their deaf children that gave impetus to the organization of our Nursery School. From the first it was believed that understanding on the part of the parent was a very important factor in the education of the child. During the first interview the parents have with the school, the mother is encouraged to treat her deaf child as she would her hearing child in matters of playing, eating, resting, toilet training, and give him training in establishing the physical habits that any child should have. She is urged to let the deaf child take his part in the family life so that he will feel secure in family affection and a real part of the home. She is warned against a tendency of over-protection, and encouraged to let her deaf child be just as independent and self reliant as his years allow. She is told to require of the deaf child the same standard of behavior she would expect had his hearing not been impaired. She is given the basic principles upon which lip reading is built; such simple hints, as (1) always facing the light, (2) speaking in simple sentences, (3) talking about *what* is happening at the *time* and *place* it happens so that the child, and all around him, will form the early habit of using lip reading as a means of communication. She is shown some of the classes where the pupils are busily and happily attending to their school work and she sees for herself the progress that a deaf child can make, in lip reading, in speech, in the use of any residual hearing, and later in the regular school subjects. Very often the mother's outlook is completely changed during this interview and she leaves with new courage and the determination that she *can* and she *will* do



Pre-school training is not entirely a preparation for book learning. This little girl is absorbing an appreciation of household duties.

everything possible to see that her deaf child is not deprived of his inalienable right—a happy, well adjusted childhood. Usually the mother makes plans to enter her child in one of our nursery groups just as soon as the school can accept the child, and during the school year she attends the frequent Parents' Meetings that are held every other week.

Now this brings us to the Nursery school itself. As soon as a young child enters the Lexington School, he is placed in Nursery I if he is between two and a half and four; in Nursery II is he is between four and five. The work of the two groups is quite similar in operation and placements are made because of chronological age. We have learned from experience that children of approximately the same age level get along better together, and that—when there are disagreements as there are sure to be—two three-and-a-half year olds can often work out their own problems satisfactorily, whereas when a three-and-a-half year old and a four-and-a-half to five year old get into an argument, the chances are that the latter will dominate simply because of age and size!

We have in charge of each of our Nursery groups and the Kindergarten a nursery school teacher who has been especially trained in one of the good teacher training centers for hearing children. She has the necessary information and the skill properly to direct the growth of "the whole child." Each teacher in charge has two assistants who—under her direction—guide the children in the activities of the day which, with the exception of music and story telling, are identical with those of any good nursery





Three children at the Lexington School develop the social graces. Deafness doesn't bring with it boredom; these children are probably more alive to the things about them than normal youngsters of comparable age.

school. In addition, each group has "tutors," trained teachers of the deaf, whose responsibility it is to teach lip reading and speech, and to give opportunities for the development of any hearing that the child possesses. Every child is given individual instruction under the tutoring system, and every child advances at his best possible rate of speed. Under this arrangement full opportunity is afforded for the growth and development of "the whole child" in the large-group activities of the day, and in addition, for the growth and development of "the deaf child" in the private teacher-pupil instruction period.

A day in the Nursery is a satisfying and happy time for the pupils. There are so many things to do, so many opportunities for legitimate expenditure of youthful energies! If a child wishes he may take tops or wheels, wagons, big building blocks, and go into the 'run around room' where active and lively play goes on. If he wants a quieter pastime, there is a spacious room with built-in low shelves where he may find crayon, paper, clay, beads to string, puzzles, books, or table toys. All of these are there to choose from, and the child is free to take whatever he chooses, providing that he takes only one thing at a time and finishes that and returns it to

its proper place on the shelves before taking something else. If the child is in a creative mood, there are an easel and paints in one corner of the room. If he is in a domestic frame of mind, there is another corner where dolls and all kinds of doll furniture are to be had. In pleasant weather the children stay outdoors as much as possible, and their yards are equipped with slides, swings, sandboxes, tricycles, blocks, junglegyms, barrels and planks—all sorts of equipment that afford muscular development and greater physical coordination. We should also mention in connection with the play materials the excellent guidance the child receives in character training. At first there is the usual demonstration of temper when two or more children want the same toy, or the same swing, or the same tricycle. When the children discover that no amount of temper-tantrums, no amount of kicking or screaming, will bring them what they want, they soon stop such anti-social behavior! Here the young child learns to control his temper; to share with others; to be orderly; to be content to work alone, and to be happy in working with others; to be friendly and unafraid. He learns to look at the faces of the grown-ups who are with him in the Nursery School, for all directions and suggestions are given orally. He is always

spoken to naturally in complete, simple sentences. He comes to expect to be talked to and because the routine of a Nursery School day follows a regular and satisfying pattern, he begins to understand a good deal of what is said to him in his casual way. For instance, when the child enters the room each morning, the teacher after greeting him may say, "Let's hang up your coat," at the same time leading him toward the closet. Oh, later perhaps, looking at his hands, "My! but you are dirty. Go wash your hands," and leads him to the wash basin. This situation affords an excellent opportunity for such sentences as "Turn on the water," "Get the soap," "Pull out the plug," "Dry your hands." Later in the afternoon, the teacher may say, glancing at the clock, "It's time for your mother to come. You're going home now." All through the day the teacher and the assistants talk about the things that are of interest at the moment.

This casual lip reading is of great importance and plays a vital part in the establishment of a good attitude towards lip reading as a natural medium for communication, but it is not enough. So in addition, sometime during each day, each child is taken by a tutoring teacher away from the larger group into the small rooms set aside for the purpose of specific teaching. Here the trained teacher of the deaf starts the private instruction in lip reading, speech, and the training of hearing. Her attractive room is equipped with small chairs, a small table, a hearing aid with electrical amplification, gay toys and pictures, and a good sized mirror for speech purposes. At first, the 'formal' lessons are very short because the child's interest can only be held a little while but, as the year goes on, the attention span increases and the teacher will hold the child for as long as he can work with interest and without fatigue. Neither the child nor the teacher is limited by any set outline for our hope is that each child will progress just as rapidly as he can.

The teacher in charge of the groups, the assistants, the 'tutors'—in fact every one who comes in contact with the children in the Nursery groups—are all tremendously interested in and proud of each child's achievements. No one of us feels that the term 'achievement' in relation to the Nursery School should be limited to the number of words a deaf child can learn to lip-read or to speak, but rather to the *sum total* of good that is evidenced by the early establishment of those habits that tend to make a more alert, a better adjusted, and a happier person from early childhood on through life. The early habit-forming years once lost can never be regained!

Ephpheta Alumnae Hold Card Party in Chicago

Alumnae of Ephpheta School for the Deaf, Chicago, held their annual card and movie party at the school, on Sunday, Oct. 10. Profits from the party, including the sale of hand made gifts, totaled \$1343.00, as announced by Miss Anna R. Savoie, superintendent. William Lucas, chairman, greeted 225 former students and friends who came to the party.

Immediately following the affair, all Chicago metropolitan newspapers carried articles and pictures announcing the installation of a new auditory training device unit at the school. Its first use meant the hearing of the human voice for the first time for many children who have hearing deficiencies.

The Ephpheta School, established in Chicago in 1884, is a day and residential school under Catholic direction, but admitting children of all creeds and colors. Enrollment is necessarily limited to 150 students. It teaches the usual elementary school subjects. Though the importance of speech and speech-reading is stressed, the school uses the combined method of instruction.



Miss Mary T. Garrity, principal, and only deaf member of Ephpheta School faculty.



Above is a small part of the crowd that gathered in Columbus, Ohio to enjoy the Mardi Gras festival sponsored by NFSD Division 18.

Columbus Mardi Gras Draws Record Crowd

by RAY GRAYSON

A few lived close enough to walk, a good many made the trip by city or chartered bus, many more drove, and a few even flew into town. For on Saturday, October 16, all roads led to Columbus, Ohio, where N.F.S.D. Division No. 18 held its long anticipated Mardi Gras. Over 800 people attended, but no one complained of crowding, for the most spacious hall in Columbus had been rented for the occasion—the Franklin County Memorial Hall on Broad Street.

Certain parts of the floor show were very good, but it still did not measure up to the standard set at a previous Mardi Gras before the war. Most disappointed man of all was Casper Jacobson, chairman in charge of the entertainment, who saw his carefully planned show fall flat.

Following the floor show, a large number of prizes were distributed, the door prizes being drawn first, followed by prizes. A new idea used to add in-

terest to the drawing of the prizes was an award of \$5.00 to the sellers of tickets which were held by prize-winners.

All during the evening, a huge red, white and blue net containing several hundred colored balloons, suspended from the ceiling of the hall, had attracted the attention of the audience. Following the award of prizes, the balloons were released, with a large fan blowing them in all directions. A very close approximation of a riot followed as everyone tried to catch as many balloons as possible. Each balloon contained a number, and certain numbers won prizes for the lucky holders.

Despite the disappointment over the floor show, most every one who attended voted the affair a grand success, for it afforded a fine opportunity to meet and greet old friends. We will all look forward to the next Mardi Gras, wishing the committee better luck with their plans next time.

At lower right—William Lucas, general chairman, holds tickets for benefit drawing at the Ephpheta Alumnae card and movie party. Left, Former students of Ephpheta School for the Deaf return to a popular spot, the dining room, to buy refreshments to aid the school, and themselves.



SWinging 'round the nation

Wisconsin . . .

The Seventh Annual Bazaar and Supper of the Silent Mission, at the parish hall of St. James Episcopal Church in Milwaukee, drew 125 deaf the afternoon and evening of October 16. The door prize, a year's subscription to *THE SILENT WORKER*, was donated by Julius M. Salzer, authorized agent, and awarded to Mrs. Minnie Sprender. Mrs. Joseph M. Angove was chairman of the bazaar, which was immensely successful. Out-of-townners seen were the Robert W. Horgens and Arthur Hansons, of Madison; the George F. Johnsons and Ambrose Castonas of Kenosha; the Orville Robinsons and Silas Hirte of Delavan; the Clyde A. Uehlings, Mrs. Spears, Mrs. Gwen Cashman, the Charles Svecs, the John Maertzes, and Jane McShane, all of Racine; Ernest R. Maertz of Rockford, Ill.; the Edward S. Hansons of Cedarburg, and John DeLance of Mundelein, Ill.

California . . .

The Vernon Butterbaughs recently purchased a newly-built 10-room duplex, a few miles west of L. A. Vernon has been employed by Goodyear for 21 years.

The Aux-Frats took over the L.A.C.D. clubrooms the evening of October 23. President Becky Elliott emceed a program of several short plays, acted by some 10 femmes. The committee for this well-received presentation was composed of Florita Tellez, Caroline Goode, Ellen Grimes, Elsie O'Connor, and Lucy Sigman.

Mrs. Willie Trapp was feted the afternoon of Oct. 23 at a lovely baby shower in the L.A.C.D. clubrooms. Presents included a baby crib and several blankets in addition to the usual assortment of dainty wearables and essentials. A purse of \$35 was also presented. The committee of 21 was headed by Mrs. Marvin Goodwin.

Mrs. Max Thompson flew to Massachusetts the first of October, to visit her Springfield home for several months. Other Angelenos who departed their city for varying lengths of time were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bush, to Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. James Hubay, who continued on to Michigan for her annual visit home; Vicki Long, to Wisconsin; Mrs. Willa Dudley of Santa Monica, to New Mexico and Texas; Mrs. Howard Sullivan, to Colorado Springs; the Earl Beasleys, week-ending in Tucson; the Morris Fahrs, to Las Vegas; Amadeo Fajardeo and Keith McLeod, to Tucson (whew, allow us a pause for breath); Mr. and Mrs. John Deady, to San Francisco and Reno, and probably several others unreported. A carload of six girls trekked from Los Angeles to Phoenix and Tucson in Rhoda Clark's handsome Ford. Anna Fahr, Caroline Goode, Rhoda, Norma Strickland Anderson, Thelma Dyer Gray, and Becky Elliott were feted at the home of Earl and Barbara Stevens before continuing to Tucson for the G.C.A.A. Athletic Award Dance, chairmanned by D. A. Neumann.

Out-of-town visitors to the City of Angels were Milton Friedman, Charles Ellison, and Jack Adams, all of D. C.; Henry Munger and Vernon Miller of Massachusetts, and Curtis Holbrook of Detroit. The Bert Lependorfs and their small son also vacationed in L. A. with the Leonard Meyers and the Elmer Longs. Bert and Jo reside up north near San Francisco.

Melvin Sorenson has returned to L. A. and Pappy Lou Dyer, after two months in Wyoming, recuperating from an attack of scarlet fever. Fred La Monto and Herman Woodward recently hit home port, after several months on the road to and from New York in Fred's '49 Mercury.

North Carolina . . .

Thanks to W. S. McCord, for the first time we are able to present a few notes from this fair state. He reports that the North Carolina convention, the 17th biennial for this Association, was held in Raleigh, October 1-3. The convention had been scheduled for August, but the polio epidemic forced postponement. Highlights included addresses by Governor-nominee W. Kerr Scott, Ben E. Hoffmeyer, principal of the N. C. School, and Association President George Bailey. In his address, Bailey stated that the Board of Directors of the school is still considering the removal of the school from its present location at Morganton to a site in the Durham-Chapel Hill-Greensboro area. This change of location was recommended in a resolution passed by the Association at its 1946 convention. Chief reason for the move is to place the school near the educational centers of the state, so that the teachers may take additional courses and thus keep pace with current educational trends. Officers elected to serve for the next two years were David L. Merrill, Falkland, pres.; Edward Farnell, Jacksonville, and Emily Sexton, Raleigh, vice-presidents; Lyon Dickson, Brevard, re-elected secy.; C. W. Knott, Hickory, treas., and Beecher Butler, Havelock, financial secy.

The deaf of Charlotte, with the aid of Mrs. M. B. Rosen, a successful business woman, have taken concrete steps in battling the peddling racket. In addition to newspaper publicity, the Queen City Club, led by W. S. McCord, brought action against Woodrow Hyman, 32, for peddling without a license. Hyman pled guilty to the charge, in Charlotte City Police Court. He is a former resident of Webb City, Mo., and more recently of Conway, S. C.

With the season on the way, Hoyle S. Wright of Charlotte, is busy polishing his gun and training his two setters, while dreaming of quail on toast. Mr. and Mrs. Odie Underhill entertained the Ray E. Sherrills at a house-warming in their new brick home near Morganton. Luther Yerton, of Concord, is the proud owner of a '49 Ford tudor and is already mapping plans for long jaunts to places of interest. The W. S. McCords and daughter, Barbara, visited their son, Sam, who is a second-year student at the N. C. School, recently. Morris Hargette accom-

At left, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoy and friends enjoy a surprise party given the one-time baseball great and his wife on their 50th wedding anniversary.





Mike Roache steps right up with nerve and a quarter, to be caricatured by Ralph Miller at Chicago Division Number 1's Ghost Party.

panied them on the trip. Mrs. Carver McSwain underwent a major operation at the Memorial Hospital in Charlotte last month, and is doing fine at this writing. Miss Annie Smoak of Charlotte, spends most of her weekends in Greensboro with her sister, Mrs. Sam Clarkson, who is seriously ill and for whom the doctors hold no hope.

Ohio . . .

During the past summer, Albert Hahn was exposed to the charms of Southern California (the climate, not the girls). The visit proved fatal, sad to relate, for according to Ray Grayson, he has departed from Cincinnati to make his permanent residence in Los Angeles. The James Frazers, Robert Hulley, and Mrs. William Busby arranged a small party at the home of the Frazers, at which sixteen guests gathered to wish Albert farewell.

The Hallowe'en social at the Greater Cincinnati Silent Club, October 30, was a great success. Chairmanned by Hilbert Duning, who cracked the whip over committee members Ray Grayson, John Jaworek, James Frazer, and Le Roy Duning,

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Greater Cincinnati Silent Club, Incorporated

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Out-of-Town Visitors Always Welcome

the event was a costume affair. Some of the weird prize-winners were Lucy Hudleston as a cornstalk, John Jaworek as a cannibal, and Rosemary McHugh as a Saturday night bath (oh, my!—Ed.)

Mrs. Bessie Ayers spent the entire summer with her son, Clifford, a New York City chemist. While there, she enjoyed New York's places of interest to the fullest, sight-seeing almost daily.

Okley Lee, probably Akron's most ardent sportsman, spent two weeks fishing in Canada, north of Toronto. He brought home six large walleyes, the limit allowed to cross the Canadian line.

The A. D. Martins vacationed the twentieth century way, flying from Akron to Denver and back. For three weeks, they enjoyed the wonder of Colorado: Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, and Estes National Park.

Illinois . . .

Chicago deaf hicks travelled to the great outdoors of Cook County's Thatcher Woods on October 3 for an outing. The 1951 convention committee led the way. The dudes weren't bad at climbing trees, running races, and playing real outdoor games.

A hundred and twenty deaf attended a card party arranged by Mrs. Victoria Russy at the Ephpheta Social Club on Friday evening, October 7. An enjoyable evening, and a pleasing profit for the club, too!

Chicago's Southtown Club softball team played teams from Lynn, Massachusetts, on October 9. Spectators enjoyed a steak dinner and dancing in the club rooms after the game. On the same day, Division Number 106 held its annual card party and dance. Fun, and a hundred dollars worth of groceries given away as prizes, drew a good crowd.

"Sweet Rosie O'Grady" was the theme song on October 23, for the Bowery Night at the Chicago Club for the Deaf. Skits and other fun were planned by Celia Warshawsky and her social committee. Guests who saw Evelyn Kolinek's Oriental dance don't agree with that old saying of the bowery song, "I'll never go there anymore."

Ghosts of the 1951 Convention Committee, again! Division Number 1's Hallowe'en Party on October 30, was held to build it up and didn't let anyone down. Ralph Miller and his committee arranged games and prizes for the best costumes, and were fine hosts for the ghosts.

Oregon . . .

A "horn of plenty" dinner sponsored by the Frat Auxiliary took place in Berg's Chalet in Portland on October 1st. Members invited husbands and friends to the dinner. The committee, composed of Mrs.

Harold Linde and Mrs. Harold Skalicky, with the assistance of Mrs. Charles Lynch, is to be complimented.

Mrs. Ray Hummel and Mrs. Edwin Stortz were hostesses at a bridal shower at the Hummel's home to honor Mrs. Wayne Schaffer on October 8. About 25 ladies gave many lovely and useful gifts.

George Hill, a Salem painter, fell from a high ladder recently, landing on the ground, feet first, so hard that his

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Phoenix YMCA
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Second Saturday each month, 8 p.m.
Vito Dondiego, President

Deaf groups wishing to advertise here should write to The Silent Worker, 982 Cragmont Ave., Berkeley 8, California.



George Neill, second from right, above, owns and operates one of the best cleaning establishments in Austin, Texas, with the aid of his comely young wife, far right. Others in the picture are, left to right, L. Riley, C. Mears, J. Targac, G. Compton, R. Day and W. Martin. All are deaf.

legs were injured and he was unable to work for several days.

Mrs. Cleo Hood was surprised by a baby shower given by her friends in Portland on October 10. Some of her Salem friends also attended.

Texas . . .

Emory Selz, one of the stellar students in the printing department of the Texas School, has deserted the printing trade to enroll in the Landig College of Mortuary Science, in Houston. His choice of profession is probably due to the fact that he spent his summer vacation working in a mortuary each year for several years. He holds the distinction of being the first deaf student ever to be enrolled in this particular college.

John B. Allen, represented by Supt. Roy M. Stelle of the Texas School, was recently awarded a \$1,920 settlement in a damage suit brought against William B. Miller. The suit derived from injuries received by Allen when he was struck by Miller's car last February. Allen is now recuperating, and the cast has been removed from the leg which was fractured in two places at the time of the accident.

New York . . .

Robert A. Halligan, Jr., president of the N. Y. Civic Association, was a one-day patient in an Ozone Park, L. I., hospital, for a minor operation on one knee.

The Union League of the Deaf (New York) is the possessor of a new television set which set the league back \$900.00. Well worth the price, so they say.

Gallaudet Home residents in Wappingers Falls, were delighted September 18th,

Texan Cleans Up in Cleaning Business

George Neill is a man with a past—and a future. About 15 years ago, he left the Texas School to open a one-man cleaning shop, with a scanty collection of equipment, in a small building near the school campus.

In less than a year, business had flourished to such an extent that he was forced to move his "South Austin Cleaners" to a larger shop, install new and better machinery, and hire additional help. The business has since expanded continually, and today it is one of the leading cleaning and pressing establishments in Austin. Neill employs seven deaf assistants.

The dry cleaning impresario is an en-

thusiastic hunter and fisherman during off hours. Two motorboats, all the latest gadgets for fishing, and two guns aid him in the pursuit of these hobbies. He owns a lot on Lake Marshall, near Austin, and plans to build a cabin there in the near future. In the meantime, he fishes from a self-constructed pier.

A new six-room Austin home for the Neills is now under construction, and expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of November. Mr. Neill has a twelve-year-old daughter by a former marriage, and another girl, not yet one year old, by his present wife, the former Aline Hoe.

when Harold Hagaman of N. J., Miss Dicksey Farmer and Charles Terry drove up with boxes of candies, cigars, tobacco, and films. The Julius J. Bycks and friends followed in another car, bearing bushels of pears and apples and bags of cookies. The old folks were as delighted with the goodies as they were with the visitors. Mr. Terry makes it a habit to go there every month, with various companions. He is now asking for donations of old clothes, as the Home residents would like to make carpets from them for the December Bazaar at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church for the Deaf.

St. Patrick's Cathedral on 51st Street at 5th Ave., New York City, has kindly lent the Catholic deaf the use of two club rooms every evening except Saturday and Sunday from 7 to 10 for meetings and social affairs.

Surprise parties, one in Brooklyn and one in New York, enlivened the ladies' social scene. In Brooklyn, Betty R. Austin was feted in honor of her birthday. Elsewhere, Evelyn Finn, whose wedding to James Hughes was an event of November 13, was the honoree at a delightful bridal shower. Those present were Frances and Betty Frezza, Nancy Dalio, Norma Sciana, Marion Gaska, Esther Finn, Anita Gallinari, Eleanor Fulton, Dorothy Cadwell, Martha Davis, Virginia Drury, Margaret Cleary, and THE SILENT WORKER's energetic agent, Edith C. J. Allerup. The Hughes will reside in Waterbury, Conn.

Missouri . . .

Violet Brewer is sporting a beautiful sparkler on her third finger, left hand. The big date will be some time in the spring—the lucky man, John Farkas, Jr.—place, St. Louis.

The Edward Cafieros had a glorious two-week motor trip to Florida, along the Gulf Coast, and to New Orleans. While in Florida, they visited Mrs. Cafiero's father in Jacksonville; while in New Orleans, Mr. Cafiero's mother. The return to St. Louis was uneventful. Russell De Haven, of the same city, vacationed on quaint Mackinac Island, Mich., and spent a few days in Chicago before returning home.

Nebraska . . .

The tale of the wintry vacation of Everett Winter, as related by Thomas R. Peterson, must be passed along! In company with his wife, the Elvin Millers, the Charles Falks, the Neujahrs, the Jelineks, and the Victor Berans of Omaha, poor Everett set forth for the Black Hills without a coat. The air-conditioned bus became too chilly for him, but he stuck it out to Cheyenne. It rained in Cheyenne. Everett came down with a heavy cold. In the morning, it rained again. He dashed down in a taxi to the hotel; his wife had forgotten her purse. Coatless Everett rushed back to catch the bus, which was just pulling out of the depot. It rained in the Black Hills. Winters' cold increased. Doctor gave him penicillin shots to the tune of \$10. He set out for home, and on arrival in Omaha—you guessed it—it rained. Everett, fit to be tied, vows his next vacation will find him secure under his own roof, with a coat on. Oh, yes—the others oh'ed and ah'ed at the profiles of the three presidents. Not Everett.

South Dakota . . .

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Krohn, sons Ramon and Waldemar, and Mrs. Krohn's aunt, Jennie Karney, all of Sioux Falls, journeyed to Bloomfield, Nebraska, late in September, to attend the 60th anniversary of Mr. Krohn's parents. Mr. Krohn's six brothers and six sisters were also present at the festivities. The older Krohn's now have 38 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren, and have experienced no deaths in the immediate family, except for a brother-in-law who died in 1937. The story of the anniversary celebration may be seen in "Life" one of these days.

Virginia Farstead, a 1948 graduate of the South Dakota school, has enrolled at a Sioux Falls business college for courses in the comptometer and typewriting.

The Donald Berkes and their sons visited Mr. Berke's parents for two weeks during October. A feature of the visit was a family reunion.

Left to right, Peder Pederson, Mr. and Mrs. August Pederson and Mrs. Ingval Dahl, of Minnesota. Recently completed a 5,700 mile trip by auto to Los Angeles.

Maryland . . .

Mr. and Mrs. George Leitner recently spent four days in Philadelphia, where they were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Otto B. Berg. They parked their sedan at the Bergs' and went sight-seeing by foot and streetcar, covering quite a bit of the Quaker city without getting tired, to the amazement of their younger friends there. Last year was their golden wedding anniversary.

Rev. and Mrs. George Flick of Chicago were in Baltimore for nearly a month. To their friends there, it was good to see them again. On October 4, Mrs. Flick underwent a cataract operation. She and her husband passed a quiet day with their relatives on the 24th, their 42nd wedding anniversary. They returned to their home the day before election day in order to vote.

This fall, Mr. Clyde Graham, a union printer employed by the Sun paper, made his annual trip by plane to Spokane for a month with his parents. He bought them an electric range.

Hallowe'en parties were held by different organizations of the deaf in Baltimore last month—one by the Frats on the 16th in the basement of the building where they hold their monthly meetings on the second floor, and another at Christ Methodist Church for the Deaf. Another was held by the Silent Oriole Club at the same time on the 30th. Over one hundred people attended the S. O. C. masquerade.

Minnesota . . .

Phillip Cadwell and Kenneth Elmgren traveled to Bismark, N. D., to attend the NDAD convention, and then made a side trip to the farm of Roy Wards, who formerly lived in the Twin Cities. Mrs. Joe St. Lawrence of Tacoma and her

daughter extended their stay in the Twin Cities, in order to see Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lauby, who just returned from their vacation in the Northwest.

About 100 people helped the William Wilczeks celebrate on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary Sept. 26 at the Hall. It was an open house affair. The honorees received a cash gift of \$170. Among those who attended was Mrs. Ann Corcoran of Duluth.

As soon as she is finally placed, Sylvia Hansen will be released from the Glen Lake sanatorium, where she has been confined for some time.

Joe Lieb of St. Paul is the latest to acquire a brand new car—a DeSoto. Lucky guy! The Gene Warnes and family of Everett, Washington, are back at their old stamping ground after an absence of four years. Gene now keeps Iver Olsen company at the North Side Bakery. After a long search, the Lloyd Carlsons have finally found a place to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Peterson of Los Angeles spent their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kohlroser. They have since returned to Los Angeles where Allan works for Dodge, Inc., as a polisher.

A movie party with 40 guests was held at the Frank Kohlroser home. The movie, "Headless Avenger," in technicolor and with an all deaf cast, was shown. A pot luck lunch was served.

Mr. and Mrs. August Pederson, Peder Pederson and Mrs. Ingval Dahl motored West in Peder's Buick, covering 5,700 miles and meeting many old friends. Mrs. Dahl visited with her brother, Grant Martin, in Los Angeles. This was their first meeting in 25 years. On returning to Fargo, Mrs. Dahl left for Chicago to join her husband. She had been in Fargo for sometime caring for her four grandchildren.



Historic Literary Find Made in Michigan

A full year's issues of one of the earliest newspapers printed in this country by and for the deaf has been discovered by Mrs. Helen Stewart, of the Michigan school staff.

The newspaper, "*The Gallaudet Guide and Deaf Mutes' Companion*," was established in Boston, Mass., in 1860. Mrs. Stewart's prize comprises Volume 2, Numbers 1 to 12, dated from January to December, 1861. She came across the bundle of papers stuffed under the rafters in the attic of her Flint home. The house has long been owned by deaf teachers, and it is surmised the papers were placed in the attic at the time that Mr. Willis Hubbard had possession of the property.

Mrs. Stewart, a member of the staff of *The Michigan Mirror*, the school paper, has consented to review this ancient newspaper for *THE SILENT WORKER* month by month through 1949.

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Lester Hagemeyer in handlebar mustache, serving fancy drinks, on Bowery Night at the Chicago Club for the Deaf.

Hebrew Group Holds 41st Annual Ball

The 41st annual Entertainment and Charity Ball of the Hebrew Association of the Deaf of N. Y. C., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Emil Mulfeld, was held on Saturday evening, October 30th, with a capacity audience of nearly 500.

The program opened with "The Star Spangled Banner" gracefully rendered by Mrs. Reba Schwartz. Next came "The Four Seasons" in which the seasonal changes of Mother Nature were depicted in rhythmic swing by Miss Irene Winderman as "Spring"; Mrs. Belle Peters as "Summer"; Mrs. Manny Kaminsky as "Autumn", and Miss Sally Auerbach as "Winter."

Then followed a professional act, Roy Rogers and his screwball stuff. This was something out of the ordinary. Tearing a newspaper page to shreds, he devoured it all, swallowed some lighted cigarettes for a chaser, then—presumably for dessert—gulped down a couple of live goldfish.

As a grand finale, the H.A.D. Dramatic Club presented a playlet, "The Sweat Shop." In brief, this showed Mrs. Rosylin Jaffe toiling as a machine operator and Aaron Twersky as a talkative presser. Robert Fiedler, as the stern boss, interviewed an applicant for a job, Miss Irene Winderman, who, claiming 4 years experience and to have been sent by the Social Worker, Mrs. Nash, proved to be a scared novice at the trade. Wolf Bragg, as a buyer from California, was last on the scene. After going thru all the paces, he placed a "huge order" for 1 solitary coat—to the consternation of the boss and the amusement of the shop employees.

Deaf Motorists Hold Annual Meet in Ohio

At the annual meeting of regional directors of the Ohio Deaf Motorists Association at Columbus, on October 16th, another progressive step forward was taken by the association when it was voted to investigate and sponsor, if found feasible, a plan to teach the older boys and girls at the state school for the deaf to drive.

Each district except Cleveland reported only minor accidents during the past year. The Cleveland directors had to report a fatal accident to a member of the association, which occurred at a blind railroad crossing with no warning devices. 16 or 17 people have met their death at this crossing in past years. The executive secretary was instructed to send letters of protest to all responsible state departments, the A.A.A., etc., to call attention to this flagrant carelessness.

The directors voted to hold the 1949 meeting in Columbus again.

With the election of officers, Robert Lankenau, an Akron director and a chemist at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., was elected president by acclamation. Edward Hetzel of Toledo, was elected vice-president and Jerry Knauss of Cleveland, was re-elected recording secretary. Ray Grayson was again appointed executive secretary.

New Yorker Honored At City College

by EDITH C. J. ALLERUP

Martin L. A. Sternberg, a student at City College of N. Y., has received several honors, although he is deaf. He was tapped for membership in Lock and Key, the senior honorary scholastic society, and also received the Student Council Major Award for Service, presented by President Wright. He is a junior, and his achievements have been outstanding. Martin is an alumnus of P. S. 47 Junior High School, a city-operated school for the oral deaf.

Other P. S. 47 graduates are making their marks elsewhere. Jean Kobre was awarded the Gold Medal for outstanding achievement at Straubennmuller Textile High School, N. Y., while Lester Eisner received a 1947-48 membership in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was selected from the honor students at Erasmus Hall High School. His essay on three of his original paintings, illustrating the Einstein theory, was submitted in the Westinghouse Scholarship competition.

Ohioans Activate Council

(Continued from page 13)

Mr. Dale Stump, temporary legal counsel for the new organization, gave an analysis of the situation as he saw it and its implications. His talk indicated that he felt that the problem was largely educational. He stated that few people knew enough about the deaf to form intelligent opinions one way or another about the matter and that they could hardly be blamed for believing everything they heard if they were only given one side of the story. He pointed to the barrage of propaganda that engulfed the country at the start of the hearings in Ohio as evidence that some co-ordination of effort was indicated to influence the decision of the Ohio study committee. To counter this he suggested that the Deaf undertake a campaign to inform the public of their side of the matter and to educate the public to the fact that the deaf and the hard of hearing are not one and the same but two distinctly different groups of people with widely divergent educational needs and problems.

Subsequently, the Council officially retained Mr. Stump as its Counsel in the matter and the President appointed committees to carry on the necessary activities of the new organization.

A Campaign Fund Committee was appointed to raise a fund to carry on the work of the Ohio Council of Organizations of the Deaf with respect to the Ohio School matter. Every individual and organization, both hearing and deaf, interested in the continued welfare and education of the deaf in America and, in maintaining the pre-eminent status of the American Deaf as compared with that of the deaf in foreign countries who live under conditions which are now proposed for the deaf of Ohio, should get behind the efforts of the Ohio deaf in this matter of preservation of educational rights. This is no time for half measures. There may never be another opportunity to halt the march of reactionary elements such as now confront the deaf of Ohio.

The Campaign Fund Committee asks the financial help of individuals and organizations of the deaf. The status of the deaf of America is at stake for generations to come. It is your opportunity to help maintain your own position in society. If this battle is lost—you are lost as are the adult deaf of England and other countries. Give generously and give now—the need is *huge* and the matter is urgent! Contributions may be sent to the treasurer of the Ohio Council of Organizations of the Deaf. Address: Mr. Herman Cahen, 2616 University Boulevard, University 18, Cleveland, Ohio.



Left to right: Lucia Perrigo, representative of Warner Bros., Virginia M. Dries, Chicago SILENT WORKER correspondent, and Shirley Schuette, reporter for Chicago Daily News, talk over the film, "Johnny Belinda."



Miss Schuette, Daily News reporter, discusses film with the Rev. Charles J. Hoffman.

Chicagoans Invited to "Belinda" Preview

by VIRGINIA DRIES

Fifty representatives of Chicago deaf organizations were invited to a special preview showing of the film "Johnny Belinda," a story of a deaf girl, at the Chicago Theatre, October 27. Mrs. Constance Hasenstab Elmes, Methodist minister for Chicago deaf, and daughter of the late Rev. Phillip J. and Georgiana Hasenstab, extended invitations at the request of Warner Brothers, producers of the film.

All representatives enjoyed the showing of the film, which was recently covered in *Life* magazine. They congratulated Lucia Perrigo, Warner's representative, for making a picture about a deaf character, and particularly for their efforts to make the film seem genuine.

Comments at the reception following the preview were generally favorable. Particular praise was given to the star, Jane Wyman, for her excellent sign language. She studied at Mary Bennett School for the Deaf, Los Angeles, for more than three months before appearing in the picture.

The only criticism was that oral movements of other characters were not plain to viewers, and yet were too easily understood by Miss Wyman.

Chicago Daily News reporter and photographer were at the preview to interview the guests regarding their reactions to the film. The News plans to publish comments and pictures when the film is shown to the general public.

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Movie Guide

LIL HAHN, Editor

General Comment

We are happy to give you this month the story of "Johnny Belinda," as released to us by the office of Alex Evelove, Publicity Director for Warner Brothers Studios. We hope the deaf will enjoy this movie and that it will



LIL HAHN

measure up to the high expectations of the deaf everywhere. We are in receipt of a letter from Emerson Romero, Director of the National Film Library for the Deaf. He was much interested in our Movie Guide . . . says that as far as he knows only three cities show foreign films with superimposed English subtitles—New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. The smaller towns in the interior have no theatres for foreign films . . . he attributes this as the explanation why most of the bookings for his library came from the smaller towns. We are not in any position to discuss this, but we do know that Washington, D. C., and San Francisco and Berkeley, Calif., have theatres showing foreign films with superimposed English subtitles. . . . If there are any other cities showing foreign films, we would be interested in knowing. Our reviews of these films would be useless if they were not shown in your town.

Mr. Romero also states that their first two 16mm. sound films with subtitles were booked 27 times from January to June mostly in the state schools and the smaller towns at the clubs for the deaf. They were much enjoyed because the insertion of the subtitles help the deaf follow the story. Anyone who has seen a foreign film come to life, so to speak, due to the sub-titles can well imagine how subtitles would make a sound film come to life for the average deaf movie-goer. If any clubs for the deaf are interested, it would be most worthwhile to contact Mr. Romero. Boost this work. We deaf stand to profit by added enjoyment of movies.

In our mail was also a most encouraging letter from Mrs. Beth Gesner of the Mary E. Bennett school and a former Gallaudet normal. She says in part . . . "I like your Movie Guide. It is good for hearing people as well as deaf people. Mr. Gesner and I ceased to attend movies some years ago. Not wanting to take a chance on the frustrated feeling of having wasted an evening, we have turned to more promising possibilities. I haven't missed the movies at all—until just now. Your reviews have set me to thinking that we might try several since you so thoroughly describe the type of picture one can expect . . ."

Readers are invited to make comments or ask questions on current movies. Address letters to Editor of the Movie Guide, SILENT WORKER, 1332 West Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 7, California.

CAROLINE GOODE, Assistant Editor

Those who were invited to the premiere of Johnny Belinda as guests of Warner Bros. Pictures were: Mrs. Beth Gesner, Technical Adviser to the studio for this movie and a teacher at the Mary E. Bennett School, and Mr. Gesner; Mr. V. A. Becker, State Dept. of Rehabilitation, and Mrs. Becker; Miss Mary Francis Martin, Supervisor of Special Education, Los Angeles Schools; Mrs. Evelyn Stahlem, Principal, Mary E. Bennett School (for the deaf and hard of hearing); Mr. Lovely, President of the California Guild of Parents of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children, and Mrs. Lovely; Einer Rosenkjar, Vice-President of the California Association of the Deaf, and Mrs. Rosenkjar; Lillian Hahn, Director of the California Association of the Deaf and Movie editor of THE SILENT WORKER, and Bob Skinner.

Behind the Scenes

(Due to the kindness of Warner Bros. Studios, we are able to present the following story.)

In Warner Brothers, "Johnny Belinda," Jane Wyman plays a character who can neither speak nor hear, it being the first assignment of its kind that an actress has been required to fill on the screen.

From Elmer Harris' play of the same name, a Broadway stage hit of eight years ago, the poignant story deals with Belinda, a waif, denied speech and hearing from birth, whose world of silence is penetrated by a sympathetic young doctor who teaches the girl sign language and lip reading by which she can attempt to communicate her thoughts to those around her.

For the star, the role took a year of preparation. Fully aware of the acting pitfalls that the absorbing and entirely different characterization held, Miss Wyman went painstakingly to the task of removing what seemed to her a never ending succession of blocks to her ultimate goal: a sincere, believable performance that was technically correct.

Elizabeth Gesner, who has devoted years to teaching and working with the deaf, was made technical adviser. Whatever success she may enjoy as Belinda, Miss Wyman points out that a large share must go to her instructor. Under Mrs. Gesner's guidance, the actress learned sign language and lip reading.

Mrs. Gesner then brought a young Mexican girl, who had been born deaf, to the studio to serve as her student's model for emotion. Countless tests in 16 and 35 mm. were made of the youngster for Miss Wyman to study and she spent hours in her society watching her every move and reaction.

Miss Wyman began her own preparatory tests. They went on for weeks. All the while her concern grew. Something was missing from the characterization. One day, Miss Wyman realized with a shock, what that was. She could hear.

So her next step was to have plastic, wax and cotton ear stops made for her ears to block out all sound and conversation. She wore these throughout production in order to gain the quality of indecision.

Miss Wyman then tackled the job of altering the timing of her acting to where she was always one beat late; never reacting squarely on the line or cue. At this point, the problem of Wyman entering into Belinda's physical appearance had to be dealt with, to the exclusion of Wyman.

Whenever she walked in the scene, she began with her left instead of right foot and used her left hand to get over the feeling of unsureness. As Miss Wyman puts it, it was the obliteration of the positive personality that she had spent years developing.

Co-starred with Miss Wyman as the medico from "the outside world" is Lew Ayres, in his third motion picture role since serving with the United States Army, first as medical corpsman and later as assistant chaplain.

Other principals include Agnes Moorehead, Charles Bickford, Stephen McNally, Jan Sterling, Dan Seymour and Rosalind Ivan. All these able people appear in types of roles that they have never before attempted.

Under the direction of Jean Negulesco, the picture began production on location at Fort Bragg and Mendocino, Calif., approximately 180 miles north of San Francisco on the Pacific Coast. It was at Fort Bragg, amidst pine and cypress, that the troupe did most of its shooting.

Always modest where her own efforts are concerned, Miss Wyman stresses that "Johnny Belinda" is the full and complete result of ensemble performance, that there would have been no picture without the enthusiastic co-operativeness of everyone, cast and crew alike. "If by this picture, the problems of the deaf are more compassionately understood by those who have the blessing of hearing, then I think all of us will have accomplished our purpose," she said.

"So much has happened since that first fateful morning when Jerry Wald, the producer of "Johnny Belinda," called me on the telephone to discuss the idea of my playing it. And that which has happened has been wonderfully stimulating. "Belinda" was a challenge to us all. We accepted that challenge. Now it rests with the public."



THE LOVES OF CARMEN

starring Rita Hayworth and Glenn Ford is a good color film for the deaf.

Rita Hayworth plays the part of lusty, sensuous, fickle Carmen who finally meets her come-uppance and fate in the person of Don Jose (Glenn Ford). Carmen causes Don Jose to fight and kill his commander in a sabre duel. He has to flee and joins her gypsy band. He later kills Andrees, the leader, in a quarrel over Carmen and takes over the band. Carmen tires of him and deserts him when he tries to make her over into his idea of a faithful girl friend. Don Jose takes the desertion to heart and eventually kills Carmen at the same time as he himself is shot to death.

The plot is old but readers will enjoy the movie—seeing Rita Hayworth dance, fight with another woman in a hair-pulling, clawing brawl, a dagger fight and all the other incidents that make the film so colorful.

JULIA MISBEHAVES

starring Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Peter Lawford, Elizabeth Taylor and Cesar Romero. There is quite a bit of dialogue which at first will leave the deaf moviegoer wondering whether he made a mistake to see the picture. But as the movie unfolds, he will laugh sufficiently at the antics of Julia (Greer Garson) and at Cesar Romero to decide he didn't.

The story is about a couple who separate (Garson and Pidgeon). The father gets the daughter, (Elizabeth Taylor) since he has money and can give her more advantages. Years later, the daughter gets engaged and invites her mother to attend the wedding. Greer and Walter Pidgeon fall in love again and all ends well. You will enjoy Julia's acrobatic antics and the muddy, happy, ending.



RED RIVER

is not very exciting starring John Wayne, Montgomery Clift and Joanne Dru. John Wayne was with a group of men on the Chisholm trail when he decided to strike out for himself with just two head of cattle. Over the protest of his leader he bids adieu to his girl and promises to come back to her after he makes good. Shortly after he left them Indians attacked the crew and left only one survivor, Montgomery Clift, then a boy of only 14, played by Mickey Kuhn. John Wayne takes in the boy who eventually becomes his partner and there is a bond of affection between the two. After an interval of many years, John Wayne decided the only way he could make quick money was to drive his herd of 1000 head to Missouri to the railroad tracks for shipment back east. He rounds up his men, makes them swear that they will stick to him thruout the whole trip, and they all start out. The drive was relentless, tiring and nerve wracking. Several men dropped out, and to prevent further mutiny John Wayne would let them draw, then shoot them down. This was against Clift's feeling of justice. Later on three men who left the group were tracked down by one of John Wayne's men, John Ireland, who brought back two of them having shot down one. Immediately John Wayne declared they would hang. Then, Clift stepped in and wounded John Wayne, and took over the herd and the remaining men. During the drive the men had repeatedly begged that they go to Abilene instead of Missouri where they would have to wage desperate border warfare with the border bandits. Clift, upon taking over decided to try Abilene and hoped the rumor about the railroad being there was true.

Clift was much more understanding and less relentless so the trip to Abilene was far more pleasant. They come across a group of pioneers being besieged by Indians. Clift rescues a girl, Joanne Dru, who falls in love with him. Clift makes his leave of her in the very same way John Wayne left his first and only love years before. In Abilene, Clift finds there is a railroad; he sells the herd at a good profit in John Wayne's name. —C.G.

* * *

(We are indebted to Saul Brandt of New York, for sending in a brief review of Red River.)

Verse... and Worse

MERVIN D. GARRETSON, Editor

"IF"

(With due apologies to Kipling)

If you can do without the latest fashion
When all your friends are looking
smart and chic;
If you can plan a budget without cashin'
The bank deposit you put in last week;
If you can cook, and cook, and keep
on cooking
And never breathe a word of wee com-
plaint;
If you can learn to keep the house
good-looking
Without applying too much wax and
paint;
If you can sew and not be tired by
sewing;
If you can scrub the floor and not get
mad;
If you can sit and look at four walls,
knowing
It's still the sweetest home you've ever
had;
If you can dream without at once de-
manding
The Golden Egg which all your dreams
have laid,
Or lose at Bridge without your repri-
manding
The stupid move which someone else
has made;

Prayer of A Journalist

Now I set me down to type,
I pray the Lord I don't type tripe;
But if I should, by some mistake,
I pray He will allowance make.

—HOOLIGAN.

* * *

Blessed are the deaf, for they do
not have to listen to the dumb.

—HOOLIGAN.

* * *

Homes Here And Heaven

We wake up at God's nod in rolling
homes,
Dug-outs, estates of kings, or live
like gnomes.
I wonder if Heaven has nights and
days—
That room Stars, Sun, and Moon
in like relays.

—MICHAEL D'ANDREA.

If you can feign the very deepest
slumber
When yet another toast's proposed to
you,
Or if, on being asked to dance the
Rbumba,
You can forget your shins are black
and blue;
If you can bear to see your new Spring
bonnet
Go by "unwept, unhonored, and un-
sung!"
If you can miss a kiss, nor brood upon
it—
Nor even wish that someone's neck
were wrung;
If you can be an early bird each morn-
ing
Yet neither feel as happy as a lark;
If you will not refrain to keep from
yawning
When someone whistles at you in the
park;
If you can fill the little Children's
Hour
With sixty minutes worth of silent fun,
Your's is my heart—and, were it in
my power,
You'd be a wife before the setting sun!

—ROBERT F. PANARA.

One Lost Sense

O day of bright
Sunshiny light:
Do not retreat
On stealthy feet
Quietly away.

O green of trees
And all of these
Colors abound
Upon the ground:
Remain today.

O harmony
Of silent bee
Courting the sway
Of roses gay:
Be always near.

O let my eyes
See all the dyes
Of day and light
Before dark night:
I cannot bear.

—M.D.G.

Adventures in Description

Bridge

Shuffle,
Scuffle,
Muffle,
Snuffle.

Chess

Concentrate,
Penetrate,
Consolidate,
Checkmate.

Night Out

Celebrate,
Accelerate,
Degenerate,
Recuperate.
—STEVENSON

SPORTS

GORDON B. ALLEN, *Editor*

Southtown Team Takes Central Softball Title

by CHARLES WHISMAN

CHICAGO'S SOUTHTOWN CLUB of the Deaf at last reached the end of the rainbow in search of a softball championship when its team beat the Cleveland Association of the Deaf nine twice, 7-2 and 11-2, to win the title at the fourth annual Central Athletic Association of the Deaf tournament held at South Bend, Indiana, last Labor Day week end, September 4-5.

To win this coveted trophy the Southtown squad played four games on Sun-

day and came through with flying colors by beating the teams from Detroit and Cleveland. Twice before they were runners-up, in 1946 at Cincinnati and in 1947 at Detroit.

Behind the superb pitching of Bruce Frye and Richard Dongeeker the Windy City boys romped over a new comer, the Community Center of the Deaf team from Detroit, 12-4, and then upset the defending champs, the Detroit Association of the Deaf team, 7-4, before they met the Cleveland team in the final games. Dongeeker allowed only one hit, a home run by Cleveland's catcher, Henry Drapiewski, in the final game played at night under the lights. He struck out 15 men.

The Cleveland team won the second place trophy and the Detroit Association team was awarded the third place trophy. Other teams competing were St. Columbkille Deaf Center of Cleveland, Greater Cincinnati Silent Club, Dayton Association of the Deaf, Chicago Club of the Deaf, Louisville Association of the Deaf, Motor City Association of the Deaf, of Detroit, Lincoln Club of the Deaf of Chicago, Goodwill Association of the Deaf of Detroit, Indianapolis Deaf Club and South Bend Association of the Deaf.

Box Score of Final Game

SOUTHTOWN (11)				CLEVELAND (2)			
	ab	r	h		ab	r	h
Zehnder, cf	5	1	2	Mancuso, 1b	2	0	0
Rajski, 1b	4	0	0	Conner, 1b	1	0	0
Carlson, rf	4	2	2	Kernz, 2b	3	0	0
Volansky, ss	4	1	3	Drone, ss	4	0	0
D'geeker, p	4	1	2	Salvo, 3b	3	0	0
Arman, c	4	1	2	Shuping, p	3	0	0
Star'vich, lf	3	2	0	Opatrny, cf	3	1	0
Ubanski, 2b	3	2	0	Drap'ski, c	2	1	1
Mullay, 3b	3	1	0	Cermak, p	0	0	0
				Hren, rf	1	0	0
				Grim, lf	1	0	0
				Jones, lf	2	0	0
Totals	32	11	10	Totals	25	2	1

SCORE BY INNINGS:

								r	h	e	
Southtown	0	4	5	0	0	2	0	11	10	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2

ALL-TOURNEY TEAM

(Selected by Umpires)

First base—Howarl Kelly, Cincinnati.
 Second base—Fred Smith, Detroit.
 Third base—Bernard Trayner, Comm. Cen.
 Shortstop—Harvey Ellerhorst, Detroit.
 Left field—Frank Drone, Cleveland.
 Center field—Adolph Herzog, Detroit.
 Right field—Paul Starcevic, Southtown.
 Catcher—Robert Arman, Southtown.
 Pitcher—Richard Dongeeker, Southtown.
 Manager—Frank Wrobel, Southtown Club.
 Most valuable player—Robert Arman, Southtown Club.
 Most home runs award—Three by Harry Petrowske, Motor City Association.

Tournament Highlights

- The beauty contest had six club queens in the parade and the judges took up about half an hour to reach a final verdict and present the first place trophy to Miss Wanda Myers of Indianapolis. Mrs. Edward Reinbold of Cleveland was the runner-up while Mrs. Frank Lytle of Detroit was handed the third place award.
- Frank Drone, playing left field on the runner-up Cleveland team, was a member of the National basketball championship team of Buffalo, N. Y., last season. Frank was selected on the AAAD all-tourney team.
- In two deciding and important games the double-play helped to quell last minute rallies. Cleveland staged the first one to stop Detroit, 7-5, and Southtown used it to end Cleveland's rally in the last



Above: Southern Champions—Top Row: O'Donnell, Tororici, Arman, Dornhecker, Wroble, Rajski, Carlson, Volsansky, Edlund. Middle Row: Mulay, Starcevic, Zhendor, Frye, Hoberg. Bottom Row: Malone, Ubanski, Kogen, Werner, Bobek.



Left to Right are Mrs. Edward Reinbolt, Miss Wanda Myers, and Mrs. Frank Lytle, Southtown Beauty Contest Winners.

inning and won, 7-2, in their first game.

- Two colored teams played in the tourney. The Lincoln team of Chicago won one game by forfeit and lost two games, 13-6, to the Chicago Club and 2-1 to the Community Center squad from Detroit. The Goodwill team of Detroit arrived too late to play and had to forfeit their two games.

- The South Bend Association of the Deaf has only 33 members but they surely did a grand job of managing a tournament that attracted 14 teams and 1,000 deaf fans, more than 200 of them from Chicago. Louisville and Chicago were in the race for the 1949 tournament. Louisville was given the privilege of holding the tourney next year.

- The final game between Cleveland and Chicago Southtown was played at night under arc lights. This was the first time that any CAAD softball tourney game was staged at night.

- The Cincinnati team almost upset the defending champions, Detroit, in the first round. Kelly, with two doubles, led the Ohio city team but it was not enough and Detroit won, 6-4.

Historical Sketch of CAAD Softball Tournaments

The Central States Softball Association of the Deaf was organized in September, 1943, at Toledo, Ohio, during the All-Ohio Softball tournament of the deaf.

The first tournament was held in Detroit in September, 1944, with teams from Toledo, Flint, Akron and Detroit competing. The Akron club of the Deaf emerged as champions.

In September, 1945, the second annual tournament was held at Akron. The Cleveland Association of the Deaf won the championship of that tourney in which eight teams took part.

During this tournament the name of the organization was changed to Central Athletic Association of the Deaf in compliance with the AAAD.

The following year Cincinnati was site of the third annual meet. Ten teams were entered. The Detroit Association won the championship.

The Motor City Association of the Deaf of Detroit, was host to the fourth annual affair in August, 1947. Teams from Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, South Bend, Toronto, Canada, Cleveland and Detroit responded to the call. After being interrupted by rain on the first day, the Detroit Association of the Deaf came through after playing four games in one day to win their second championship in a row. The Detroit team went on to beat the Newark, N. J., team in a post-tournament game to claim the national crown.



S. Robey Burns, Chicago; Capt. Robert Arman, Southtown Club; Hon. Max Spanjer, General Chairman, CAAD Softball Tournament, South Bend, Ind.

Southtown Wins from Lynn, Massachusetts

Chicago's invincible Southtown Club softball team had little trouble disposing of the Lynn, Mass., team, in an inter-regional game at Gill Stadium, Chicago, Saturday, October 9, before a crowd of around 200 deaf who braved the chilly northwest winds to see the game. The game turned out to be a one-sided affair with Southtown on the big end of the 17-1 score and 19 hits to 2.

Lynn, champions of the New England States region by virtue of beating out Hartford, Westchester, Boston and Cambridge in a Labor Day tournament at Lynn, Mass., was no match for the speedy Chicagoans and their fast pitching ace, Dandy Dick Dongeeker, who had more "stuff" on the ball than a candied apple. The Lynn pitcher used an entirely different style of delivery, pitching slow balls all through the game. This was to the Southtowners' liking and they peppered the orchard with hits.

Though the game was minus the thrills one would naturally expect in an inter-sectional contest, there was one illuminating moment. In appropriate opening ceremonies each player on the visiting team was introduced and a plaque befitting the occasion was presented to the Lynn club by the Southtown club. The award was made to Southtown's Capt. Arman by Max Spanjer.

BOX SCORE:

Southtown (17)				Lynn (1)			
	ab	r	h		ab	r	h
Zehnder, cf	1	1	0	Ross, cf	4	0	0
Rajski, 1b	4	3	4	Fox, 2b	3	0	1
Carlson, rf	3	0	0	Hamm, 1b	2	0	0
Vol'sky, 3b	5	3	3	Winters, lf	3	0	0
D'geeker, p	5	2	4	Burke, ss	2	0	0
Arman, c	3	1	1	F'gerald, c	2	0	0
Star'vich, lf	3	2	2	Hanna, rf	2	1	1
Ubanski, ss	2	2	2	Cas'line, 3b	2	0	0
Mulay, 2b	3	2	1	Gardner, p	3	0	0
Donnell, c	1	0	0	E'worth, 2b	1	0	0
Herberg, lb	1	0	0	Botti, p	1	0	0
Frye, ss	0	0	0				
Rogen, 1b	2	1	2				
Edlund, cf	1	0	0				
Malone, p	0	0	0				

Totals34 17 19 Totals25 1 2

Three-base hits: Rajski and Hanna.

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Deaf Softball Rapidly Gaining Popularity

by GORDON B. ALLEN

Inter-club softball competition over the country the past summer indicates that we will not have long to wait before we will start preparing our teams for the first National softball tournament. As it has been in all sports in past years the North Central states are taking the lead in bringing the thrilling pastime to the national front.



G. B. ALLEN

In this issue is an excellent account of the CAAD's 5th annual softball tournament and an example of how a very small club with plenty of spirit can do big things. The little South Bend Association of the Deaf is now in our mythical hall of fame for their splendid handling of the tournament. Lusty pats on the back are due Chairman Max Spanjer and his committee composed of Mary Ponko, Elaine Mills, Ben Jurczik, John Davis, Flavio Romeo, assistant chairman, and Alfred Pacukewicz. They established some sort of precedent, too. Their beauty contest winner, Miss Wanda Myers of Indianapolis wears glasses.

Mr. Spanjer, master of the awarding ceremonies, introduced Robey Burns, president of the AAAD and past presi-

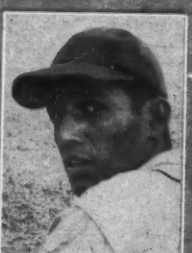


The Dallas softball team, twice Southwest champs. Picture taken in 1947. Sitting (l. to r.) are, Doyle Kerr, Eduardo Ugarte, J. C. Morris, Kneeling, Lester Tomlinson, Harvey Welch, Gene Harkness, Gains Geddies, A. Devine, Abel Garcia. Standing, Bob Barlow, Fred Duncan, W. O. Barton, Jerry Mikus, T. Withrow, Alton Young.

dent of the CAAD, who made the opening speech giving strong words of praise to the South Bend deaf for the fine showing they made. CAAD president Leonard Warshawsky, attended the tourney but had to leave for home on important business before the final game. Charles Whisman, CAAD secretary-treasurer, was also on hand. Mr. Burns presented the beautiful championship trophy to Capt. Arman who thanked his mates for their cooperation and said they deserved to win after three years of trying for the top award.

Down in the great Southwest they are taking their softball more seriously too. The first Southwest tournament was held at Sulphur, Okla., last year with Dallas Club of the deaf coming out on top. The Dallas Club also won the 1948 tournament held at Fort Worth last July during the Texas Association of the Deaf convention. Only four teams competed. In the first round the Houston Silents who had played only baseball before, beat the Fort Worth Silents 5-0 with Lee Montez on the mound pitching his first game of softball for Houston. J. Dean was the Fort Worth flinger. The Dallas Silents won over Oklahoma City Silents 17-10. The veteran Harvey Welch pitched for Dallas while Nowell and Minter handled mound chores for Oklahoma City. Harry Rudolph of O. C., a misplaced Texan of sport fame, led the field with three hits. For lack of time the championship game between Houston and Dallas was reduced to five innings. The game was a thriller all the way with the veteran Harvey Welch and young Lee Montez on the mound. Dallas finally won 3-2 on 4 hits to 3. The third annual tournament will be held at Oklahoma City next summer. Just before the Fort Worth meet a meeting of representatives of all the SW clubs was held and the Southwest Deaf Softball Association of the Deaf was formally organized and officers elected. They are W. O. Barton, Dallas, president; A. Ballard, Oklahoma City, vice president, and Early McVey, Houston, secretary-treasurer.

Another standout on the Dallas softball team as well as other sports is affable Doyle Kerr. Alternating as outfielder and catcher he led in batting the Dallas team to both Southwest tournaments. After leaving the Texas school in 1922 he was



At upper right Houston manager Fred Gunnis shown in action. Mrs. Menefree Holdren is acting as interpreter. Upper left, Lee Montez scoring a home run for Houston. Lower, left to right: Houston stars Bruce Hays, Gene Harkness, Elias Arredondo, and Jimmy Fair.



Frank Davis, John Fail (handling albacore), Mrs. Elberta Davis, and Morris Fahr were among sport fishers on Fail's boat off Catalina Island on Labor Day. Besides John's 20-pound albacore, Davis hooked a 12-pound blue fin tuna, and Fahr won the \$20 jackpot with his catch of a large bass. The sportfishing season off the California coast closed Oct. 1, and will not re-open until March 1. In the meantime, it'll be mackerel fishing for John.

for several years a pitcher on hearing amateur baseball teams. He quit baseball when the Dallas Silents softball team was started.

Charles "Josh" Billings, of Denver, president of the MAAD, who is leaving nothing overlooked in his plans for a successful MAAD basketball tournament, sends the following on softball in Colorado:

Softball Down Colorado Way

The Silent Athletic Club of Denver, sponsoring their own softball team, this year entered the city AAA class and came through the season with one of their finest records in the history of the SAC. Pre-tournament play-offs found the boys hitting fine, but for every hit they made three errors, winning three games and losing five. Then the team entered the tournament and came around with some real ball playing with each and every one of them doing his share in winning the first four games and dropping the fifth to be eliminated from the tournament on the one-game elimination rule thus placing them in third place which practically broke the heart of every player for the last was a 6-5 decision with the SAC boys leading 5-3 in the last inning when an error in left field lost them the game. Spark-plugging the team this year was Fred Schmidt on the mound, Walter Schmidt behind the box, Tom Coulston at first, Paul Barnes at second, the little brown boy Earl Davis at third who was worried sick about his slump which was merely excitement, Johnny King at short stop, in the outfield were Charles Granot,

George and Raymond Dietz, Carmen Richie, and Richard Morris, and Bill Fraser.

Down in the Southeast W. S. McCord reports that the annual softball tournament scheduled at Raleigh, N. C. last August during the NCAD convention was called off at the request of health authorities who put a ban on all public gatherings due to the polio epidemic. There were only two softball games between deaf clubs. Charlotte beat Winston-Salem and Spartanberg, S. C. The Charlotte team is still officially the champion of the Southeast.

Up in the East, except for the New England States tournament at Lynn, Mass., elsewhere mentioned, there is little interest in the game. The same can be said for the Far West. Los Angeles started the season with a team, but disbanded midway when they had lost all their games for lack of material.

The Houston Silents chose to play baseball because they had better material for that game than softball. Practice was started late because of the late basketball season and as expected their play was miserable in the first few games in one of the Houston's three amateur baseball leagues. However, the boys kept on trying and it paid off, losing only one of their last seven games. A total of 24 players tried out for the team. The following were most frequently seen in the lineups, Lee Montez, Jimmy Fair, Robert White, Willis Sasse, Bruce Hays, Gene Harkness, Elias Arredondo, Bobby Hallmark, Murphy Bourque, Malcom and Howard Pace, Chuck Holdren and Fred Gunn as manager. Arredondo and Hays had previous amateur experience. Hays, an excellent long armed, lefthanded first baseman, twice had tryouts with pro teams. They tried to convert him into a pitcher as they had first basemen. Lee Montez pitched all of the wins. He struck out 75 batters in 80 2/3 innings, batted an average of .406, got the most runs with 15, three of them homers, most hits with 13 in 32 times up. Next came the fiery second baseman Jimmy Fair, who netted .333. Bruce Hays and third baseman Gene Harkness hit far below par as they are usually heavy hitters. Catcher Sasse did a fine job behind the plate as well as at the bat, hitting .277. Arredondo, a veteran amateur pitcher, couldn't get going and spent much of his time in the outfield. However, he did pitch 28 2/3 innings and struck out 18. The whole team showed great promise. With two or three more outfielders Houston should have a good team next season. They do not plan to give up softball, however, and will be in the Oklahoma meet.



CLIFFORD C. DILLE

Clifford C. Dille, a guard on the famous Akron Goodyear Silents football team of long ago died suddenly September 12, of a heart attack.

Mr. Dille, a product of the Ohio school, besides being a standout linesman on the Goodyear Silents, was a consistent money winner in bowling tournaments. In last Spring's GLDBA tourney he captured the money winner Akron "A" Silents team and finished in the money list in the doubles and singles events. The popular Cliff was also an accomplished softball player. He will be greatly missed in Akron's sports circles.

Mr. Dille, who was 51 years old, did not confine his activities to sports. He gave much of his time to Akron Div. No. 55, NFSB, and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of the Akron Club of the Deaf. He was for 25 years an employee of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. His wife, Virginia, and one son survive him.

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Football Scores

There are many interschool football games scheduled this year among schools for the deaf in the nation. Most of the games are in the East and Midwest with a few in the South. At this time the Tennessee School team has won 6 straight games, rolling up 281 points to the opponents' 12, and continuing the pace that carried them undefeated and untied a year ago. Coach Conley Akin's team is made up of only nineteen youngsters and the line average is only 150 pounds but the team is well drilled in the T-formation. Texas, despite the loss of Montez and other stars of last year, is doing well with only one defeat in five starts.

These are the latest scores as we go to press:

Kansas	0	0	Iowa
Illinois	25	0	Wisconsin
Virginia	33	0	New Jersey
West Virginia	32	13	Ohio
Kansas	62	0	Missouri
Illinois	13	0	Minnesota
Virginia	19	25	Pennsylvania
Fanwood	32	0	St. Joseph

Gallaudet College

Gallaudet College, resuming football after a decade of idleness, is finding the going hard this year. They dropped the first game to Guilford College, 45 to 0. Next they defeated Bridgewater, 13 to 0. Then Randolph Macon trounced the Blues by 46 to 0, and Hampden-Sydney downed them 39 to 0.

Superintendents Meet

(Continued from page 14)

the profession. Only eleven schools or universities meet the demand and offer a complete course. 2) Geographic centers are concentrated in the middle west and east. 3) Large numbers of colleges offer limited courses, but not enough to train a teacher fully. 4) Schools have had to revert to in-service-training.

The committee recommended: A. That a standing committee on teacher training and certification be appointed. That this committee should explore the ways and means to establish more grade A centers, especially in the west and south-west, such a program. C. Evolution of the var-thirty-two hours credit. B. Ways and means of getting more candidates or recruits for teaching. Find a way to finance such a program. C. Evolution of the various states on certification. D. Ways and means to bring the weight of the conference in close cooperation with colleges, universities and schools for the deaf.

Mr. Jackson A. Raney, Superintendent of the Indiana School discussed "Recruiting Prospective Teachers of the Deaf."

Mr. Raney found in his study that approximately 40 per cent of the teachers have left the profession because of financial situations. Since 1941 only 541 teachers of the deaf have been trained. Most schools, he said, are operating on a "get by" policy, being forced to employ untrained teachers. Two hundred fifty trained teachers are needed by our schools today and he suggested the following recommendations: 1) Better than equal salaries for teachers in special education. 2) Greater than equal training, standard requirements of public schools plus special training. 3) Centralized training facilities, and 4) no discriminatory action by state legislatures. Have equal retirement, sick leave, etc., as do the public school teachers.

Another interesting paper by Superintendent Edward W. Tillinghast of the Arizona School was, "Financing of Residential Schools." Mr. Tillinghast reported that the per capita cost of the various schools was way out of proportion, and suggested that they should be more equalized. He stated that 52 or 53 per cent of our teachers of the deaf have no degrees compared to 65 per cent ten years ago. One-third of our teachers have class A certificates, one-fourth class B, and one third, class C. Mr. Tillinghast also emphasized that teachers of the deaf should be on higher salary scales than the public schools.

Dr. Ignatius Björlee, Chairman of the Executive and Certification Committee pointed out that there is a definite trend away from C certificates. The records show that more and more teachers are qualifying for the A and B certificates.

Dr. Alfred L. Brown, Superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, spoke on "Ethics in Our Profession." It was Dr. Brown's belief that a contract should be binding on the part of both parties, the school and the teacher. He stated that no teacher under contract should be accepted by another school unless a release is given by the superintendent she is under contract with. Dr. Brown felt that there should be an interchange of letters between the superintendents so that each knew where he stood, but did not mean to imply that any teacher would be denied an opportunity for advancement.

Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson, Superintendent of the California School recommended the following in his paper, "The Conference, Its Responsibility to the Deaf." 1) Superintendents should be able to get information and help from one source, the Conference. 2) Recommended that a committee be formed to collect information on education of the deaf. Such information to be placed in every type of

library in the country. 3) Set up more specific and definite information in the January issue of the *Annals*. Such information to be of such a nature to give a clearer picture of the education of the deaf. 4) There should be available to every superintendent information in regard to salaries of teachers and staff members.

The situation that now persists in Ohio in regard to day schools and residential schools was explained by Dr. Edward R. Abernathy, Superintendent of the Ohio School. A letter from B. B. Burnes, President of the National Association for the Deaf, was read to the Conference, urging that it go on record opposing the doing away with the residential school for the deaf in Ohio. While the Conference was in agreement with the idea that a well organized day school has its place in the education of the deaf, it went on record as opposing the idea of doing away with residential schools and creating foster homes for deaf children, while attending day classes. A resolution was drawn up to that effect. It was pointed out that for the most part such foster parents would have no knowledge of the deaf child placed in their care, and that such schools have no vocational program which is so important to the deaf.

Mrs. Serena Davis, Principal of the Willits and Elizabeth Martin School in her excellent paper, "Relationship Between the Residential and the Day School Program" said, "we must all join hands under one flag, that flag being for the welfare of the deaf."

A motion picture "Killers of the Seas" with subtitles for the deaf was shown the executives. Mr. Charles A. Bradford, Superintendent of the White Plains School gave a report from the motion picture committee. Mr. Bradford explained how such pictures were obtained and prepared for the deaf. He stated that the cost of preparing and securing such film ran around \$600. The committee was asked to continue its study as it was felt that this was very important to the deaf and that the Conference should do all it could to assist with this problem.

At the business meeting Friday morning Superintendent Edmund B. Boatner of the Connecticut School presented the report of "Chairman of Committee on Constitution Revision."

The following officers were elected unanimously: Sam B. Craig, President; Howard M. Quigley, Vice President; Edmund B. Boatner, Secretary, Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, Treasurer. Two members were elected to the executive committee, Dr. H. T. Moore, Superintendent of the Tennessee School and Glenn I. Harris, President of the Montana School.

The Editor's Page

Pencil Ineffective

The editor of the *Cavalier* sent the editor of *THE SILENT WORKER* a blue pencil and a bottle of aspirin tablets, as was announced in the October number of the *Cavalier*. The generous contribution from the *Cavalier* was received in due time and the aspirin proved highly effective. Besides taking it inwardly, we have used it under our corn plasters and



we have dusted it on our balding pate, and we are satisfied. The pencil was not so good. It arrived with the point broken off. Since no one in *THE SILENT WORKER* office has time to sharpen pencils, we have returned the pencil to the editor of the *Cavalier* with the request that he restore it to effective working order.

Merry Christmas

THE SILENT WORKER and the members of its entire staff wish to one and all a very merry Christmas. At this time of the year, when the matter of Christmas gifts is paramount in the minds of all, we suggest that our readers and subscribers give a subscription to *THE SILENT WORKER* to their friends. It would be a gift which could be enjoyed each month of the year.

Protect Your Education

In March, 1947, there appeared in *School Life*, a publication from the United States Office of Education, a report from

a special committee assigned to investigate state educational problems. Concerning state residential schools the committee recommended that local day classes or semi-private "foster homes" displace residential schools.

Among state residential schools are all our state schools for the deaf, and in the report made by the committee referred to lies one of the most dangerous threats ever to confront the deaf. All the deaf, and all educators who truly understand the deaf, are familiar with the inadequate performance of classes for the deaf within the public schools, and of even some of the day schools.

The members of the committee who prepare the report mentioned above could not possibly have been acquainted with methods of educating the deaf, or appreciative of the needs of the deaf, else they would never have offered such recommendation, yet their report launched a movement which, if allowed to gain momentum, will result in demolition of our schools and inevitable deterioration of the education of the deaf. With it will go our sign language as a means of communication, and with it will go our college. Vast numbers of the deaf will be relegated to the lower strata of society, semi-literate nomads wandering about in their limited spheres gibbering unintelligible sounds and making themselves burdens upon their respective communities.

Sentiment in favor of day classes, with the impetus provided by the U. S. Office of Education, is steadily gaining ground. First state to feel its awful impact was Ohio, where plans for a new school had been made. Someone in high office became converted to the day class idea and soon the plans for the new school were threatened with abandonment. The deaf of Ohio, realizing the gravity of what was about to take place, inaugurated a campaign which may yet save their school. Thoroughly aroused at the prospect of losing the new school for which they had fought for so long, and which they anticipated with so much enthusiasm, the Ohio deaf formed a new council of organizations for the deaf of the state, which is now engaged in plans to raise a gigantic war chest to see this project through to the finish. The services of a prominent attorney, nationally known and universally respected, have been retained.

A number of sizeable contributions have already been donated by outside organizations. These include upwards of \$200 from the Michigan Association of

the Deaf, and one almost as large from the proceeds of a picnic last summer sponsored by the Gallaudet College Alumni Association Chapter of the District of Columbia. The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf also has made a generous contribution.

It is time for the deaf of the nation to awaken to the dangers which threaten them. Either they must prepare to fight this trend toward destruction of their educational system, or they will see their schools forever closed. Officials of the National Association of the Deaf long ago recognized the dangers in the day school movement, and in their travels about the country they have repeatedly warned the deaf as to what was coming.

LETTERS

Editor:

More power to you for your splendid editorship, together with orchids to your staff. *THE SILENT WORKER* comes to us like "manna from Heaven," a noteworthy periodical where the deaf can read and re-read of occurrences taking place within their fold.

No better name befits our publication than the one currently used. I regret to disagree with my friend, Mr. Max Lubin of New York City, who prefers *The New Silent Worker*. The present name goes hand in hand with the individual who works for a living, for his organization, for his community, or for the welfare of the deaf. Let *THE SILENT WORKER* be a tribute to our elders who have engraved the name deep in the hearts of every living deaf person. . . .

ALEXANDER FLEISCHMAN.

* * *

(The following letter is from a government bacteriologist.—Ed.)

Editor:

The pathologist brought your letter. Is it necessary to have such a title as *THE SILENT WORKER* printed in 24-point Caslon boldface on my personal correspondence? I got a suspicious look, and with the FBI witch-hunting, it is not amusing. My predecessor was fired when the FBI caught him selling narcotics, and now you are linking me with a Communist publication! Can't you picture me screaming at a row of test-tubes: "Streptococci of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your virulence." . . .

C. T. HILLIER.

THE SILENT WORKER welcomes reader comment, but the editors reserve the right to edit letters to meet space requirements, and to reject such comment as may seem unfit for publication.

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